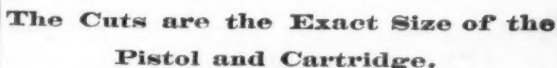


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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 4.
WHOLE NUMBER 732.

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ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 80, H. Q. A., August 24, 1877.

Calls the attention of officers to the care necessary for fuel, forage, and straw, to prevent wastage, and prescribes regulations therefor.

G. O. 81, H. Q. A., August 25, 1877.

The following order from the War Department is published to the Army:

The term "Old Pattern Clothing," as it is used in G. O. 81, A. G. O., 1875, and in G. O. 107, A. G. O., 1876, includes only the articles designated as "old pattern" by the act of Congress of June 16, 1874, and published in G. G. 28, A. G. O., 1874, to wit: Hats, Uniform Caps, Forage Caps, Uniform Coats, Uniform Jackets, and Flannel Sack Coats. These articles, if of the pattern in use prior to the adoption of the new uniform, are to be charged, when issued, at the rates fixed in G. O. 75, A. G. O., 1871. All other articles of clothing are to be charged at current rates.

G. O. 20, DEPT. PLATTE, August 23, 1877.

The Department Commander takes occasion to call the attention of the command to the good conduct and soldierly bearing of the troops belonging to this Department who have been recently stationed temporarily in Chicago, as well as of those temporarily on duty in this place, and to say that their orderly behavior and strict attention to duty is worthy of his full admiration.

HQRS DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA,
IN THE FIELD, CAMP MACBETH, KAMIAH, I. T.,
July 16, 1877.

General Field Orders No. 2.

The General Commanding has not had time since the battle of the 11th and 12th instants, on the South Fork of the Clearwater, on account of the constancy of the pursuit, to express to the troops engaged his entire satisfaction, with the tireless energy of officers and men, that enabled them to concentrate at the right time and place with the promptitude of the first assault; the following up of the first advantage for a

mile and a half with inconceivable speed; with the quickness to obey orders; sometimes to anticipate them, which prevented the first flanking charge of the Indians from being successful; then with the persistency of uncovering their barricades and other obstacles, and clearing ravines, both by open charge and gradual approaches under constant fire, thereby making an engagement of unusual obstinacy of seven hours' hard fighting; also his satisfaction with the remaining in difficult position and entrenching a long line at night while fatigued, and almost without food and water, till the afternoon of the second day, when the infantry and cavalry of the command cheerfully thinned out their lines so as to cover two miles and a half of extent, and to allow the artillery battalion to turn the enemy's right and enable an approaching train with its escort to come in with safety; then turning briskly upon the foe, the artillery battalion, by a vigorous assault, sent him in confusion from his works, and commenced the pursuit in which all the troops, including the new arrival, immediately engaged—through the ravines and rocks and down the almost impassable mountain side to the river; after this the crossing, the taking possession of the Indian camp, abandoned and filled with their supplies, and surrounded by their "caches," causing the Indians to fly over the hills in great disorder.

The battle, with its incidents, is one that will enter into history; its results, immediate and remote, will surely bring permanent peace to the Northwest, so that it is with great satisfaction the General can say that not one officer or soldier that came under his eye on that field, failed to do his duty, and more gallant conduct he never witnessed in battle.

The General feels deeply the loss of the killed and sympathizes heartily with the wounded, and unites with their friends in their anxiety and sorrow. He mentions no one by name in this order, hoping to do ample justice to individuals after reports shall be received. The command is indebted to the officers of the staff for their indefatigable work previous to and during the engagement.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Howard:

M. C. WILKINSON, 1st Lt. 3d Inf., A. D. C.

HQRS DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

IN THE FIELD, CAMP ALDEN SULLY, I. T., July 23, 1877.

General Field Orders No. 2.

I. The hostile Indians, according to the latest information, having retreated via the Lolo trail towards Montana, leaving but a few families supposedly concealed in the rock fastnesses of the Snake and Salmon rivers country, it is directed—

That two columns and a reserve shall operate as follows:

A. The right column, personally commanded by the Department Commander, consisting of the battalion of artillery under command of Capt. M. P. Miller, 4th Artillery, the battalion of infantry commanded by Capt. E. Miles, 21st Infantry, and a battalion of four companies of cavalry under command of Major G. B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry, will immediately, upon the arrival of Major Green's force from Boise, enter upon direct pursuit of the Indians over the Lolo trail. Objective point, Missoula City, Mont. T.

B. The left column, commanded by Col. F. Wheaton, 2d Infantry, consisting of his force of infantry, increased by a battalion of cavalry, to be commanded by Col. C. Grover, 1st Cavalry, and composed as follows, viz.:

Companies F (Perry's) and H (Trimble's), 1st Cavalry, and two companies (two hundred) of Washington Territory mounted volunteers, will proceed northward by way of Hangman's creek and Coeur d'Alene Mission. Objective point, Missoula City, Mont. T.

The design of this column will be—

1st. A co-operation with the right column; frequent communications to be kept up by means of reliable couriers via the reserve column near Mount Idaho.

2d. By overrunning malcontent Indians or occupying their attention to prevent any reinforcements of the hostile Indians, and should the latter attempt to return through the Coeur d'Alene country to engage them.

3d. To quiet the fears and apprehensions of the settlers, that they may return to their peaceful pursuits.

4th. A cordial co-operation with the officials of the Interior Department in their endeavor to settle disputes and controversies between so-called friendly Indians and settlers.

Col. Wheaton will as soon as practicable furnish the commanding officer of Fort Lapwai, I. T., with a small detachment of ten or fifteen men, and will leave a guard at Lewiston sufficient to protect the main depot.

Finally, recensions of a concentration of fugitive hostile Indians on the Lolo trail having altered the Department Commander's original intention of pursuing this northern route in person, he desires that the commander of the left column exercise the greatest caution in the anticipation and prevention of complications tending to cause an increase of allies, either direct or indirect, to those Indians now actually at war.

C. The reserve column will be commanded by Major J. Green, 1st Cavalry, and will consist of the troops from Boise, excepting the cavalry designated to accompany the right column, increased by Cos. L (Whipple's) and E (Winter's), 1st Cavalry, and a body of Warm Spring Indian scouts. Major Green will locate his main force at or near Croasdale's farm, Cottonwood creek, protecting with at least one company and two pieces of artillery the sub-depot at Kamiah, and maintaining a small outpost at Mount Idaho as a nucleus for the Mt. Idaho and Grangeville volunteers. He will closely watch by means of scouting parties and patrols the crossings of the south fork of the Clearwater river and Salmon river—e. g., "the forks" Kamiah, Dunnell's ferry, etc., on the former, and White Bird creek, Rocky Canon, etc., on the latter. The country between the Salmon and Snake rivers and beyond the forks of the south fork of Clearwater river will be thoroughly and constantly scoured by scouting parties; its most hidden recesses probed by the Warm Spring Indians, and any scouts, little parties or hiding families left by the hostile Indians be captured and brought in. Major Green will forward promptly communications between the operating columns.

II. The right column will move well across the south fork of the Clearwater river so as to be ready to take its departure from the Wey-lie, Monday, the 30th instant. Col. Wheaton will endeavor to make the movement of the left column northward as nearly simultaneous with the movement of the right as possible. It is desirable that any necessary delay in the left column take place as far northward (near the Coeur d'Alene country) as possible.

Each column will be supplied with twenty days small rations, and will take with it a herd of as many steers as necessary. As a general rule forage will not be carried but will be obtained en route.

III. The Lewiston depot is designated as the main depot for the Army in the field. The general staff will keep it well furnished with at least three months supplies in advance.

G. F. O. No. 4, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Publishes extracts from an Executive order, on a Joint Resolution of Congress, for the information of all concerned, viz.:

The sale of fixed ammunition, or metallic cartridges, by any trader or other person in any district of the Indian country occupied by hostile Indians, or over which they roam, is prohibited. The entire seat of the present Indian disturbances comes within the above prohibition.

By command of Brigadier-General Howard:

CHAS. E. S. WOOD, 2d Lt. 21st Inf., Acting A. D. C.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Capt. C. McClure, Sub. Dept., will relieve 2d Lieut. R. E. Thompson, 6th Infantry, on the 31st inst., in the duties of Commissary of Subsistence at St. Paul (S. O. 114, Aug. 22, D. D.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of Paymasters, are announced: Major C. M. Terrill is relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. of the Atlantic, and will report to the Commanding Gen. Dept. of Texas for duty as Chief Paymaster of that Dept.; Major W. R. Gibson is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, to take effect upon the arrival of Major Terrill, and will report to the Commanding General Dept. of the Missouri for assignment to duty; Major E. H. Brooke is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Missouri, to take effect upon the arrival of Major Gibson, and will repair to Detroit, Mich., for assignment to duty in that Division (S. O., Aug. 22, W. D.).

1st Lieut. H. O. Paulding, Asst. Surg., M. D., now detached on field service, is relieved from further duty at Fort Ellis, and, upon the conclusion of the summer's campaign, will accompany the 7th Cavalry to Fort A. Lincoln, and there report to the commanding officer of the post for duty at that station (S. O. 113, Aug. 21, D. D.).

1st Lieut. E. F. Gardner, Asst. Surg., M. D., is relieved from duty at Fort A. Lincoln, and will be sent to Fort Ellis (S. O. 113, Aug. 21, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. R. W. Odell is relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. He will proceed to Fort Laramie, where he will relieve A. A. Surg. A. P. Frick, on duty with troops temporarily stationed at Hat Creek. Surg. Frick will report to the C. O. 2d Cavalry, at Fort Sanders, W. T., to accompany the companies 2d Cavalry, transferred from Forts Sanders and Fred. Steele, to the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 106, Aug. 23, D. P.).

The following changes in the stations of Medical Officers are ordered: Asst. Surg. H. E. Brown, from Mauch Chunk to Scranton, Penn.; Asst. Surg. C. L. Heizmann, from Scranton to Reading, Penn. (S. O. 108, Aug. 24, M. D. A.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of Assistant Quartermasters are announced: Capt. J. M. Marshall is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will report to the Commanding Gen. Mil. Div. of Atlantic for assignment, to relieve Capt. H. W. Jones of his duties at Baltimore, Md. Capt. Jones, on being relieved, will report to the Lieutenant-General, commanding Mil. Div. of the Missouri, for assignment to duty. Captain J. Simpson will be relieved of his duties in Dept. of Arizona, Nov. 1, 1877, and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic for assignment to duty Post Quartermaster at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. E. (S. O., Aug. 24, W. D.).

A. A. Surgeon W. E. Sabin will proceed to the Cantonment on Tongue River, and report to Colonel N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry, for duty with his command (S. O. 115, August 25, D. D.).

A. Surgeon J. M. Dickson will proceed to Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., for duty (S. O. 100, August 22, M. D. A.).

Asst. Surgeon J. W. Williams is relieved from duty at Cumberland, Md., and will proceed to Washington Arsenal, D. C., for duty. On the arrival of Surgeon Williams at Washington Arsenal, A. A. Surgeon J. L. Powell will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty (S. O. 100, August 22, M. D. A.).

A. Surgeon J. P. Kimball is relieved from duty at Fort Brady, Mich., and will proceed to New York City and report at these Hdqrs for duty (S. O. 100, August 22, M. D. A.).

DETACHED SERVICE.

Major J. P. Canby, P. D., will proceed to the Hdqrs reserve column of troops operating against hostile Nez Percé Indians, commanded by Major J. Green, 1st Cavalry, at or near Croasdale's Farm, Cottonwood Creek, Idaho T. (S. O. 108, Aug. 6, D. D.).

Major R. H. Towler, P. D., will proceed to Colfax, W. T., to execute certain verbal instructions communicated to him. On completion of this duty Maj. Towler will return to Lewiston, I. T. In addition to the duty indicated in par. 2, Memorandum Orders, dated July 29, 1877, Major Towler will, when his duties at Lewiston will permit, proceed to Mount Idaho, I. T., and vicinity, in execution of the instructions from Division Hdqrs dated June 28, 1877 (S. O. 106, Aug. 6, D. C.).

Capt. A. L. Varney, Ord. Dept., member G. C.-M. Fort Lyon, Colo., by par. 5, S. O. 148, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 149, Aug. 20, D. M.).

Major R. H. Towler, P. D., will remain at Lewiston, I. T., and enter upon the discharge of the duty indicated in a communication dated at Div. Hdqrs, June 28, 1877, a copy of which communication has been furnished Major Towler as his instruction and for his guidance (S. O. 108, Aug. 6, D. C.).

Capt. C. McClure, Sub. Dept., will proceed to Bis-

marck, D. T., on public business (S. O. 113, Aug. 21, D. D.).

Lieut.-Col. A. R. Eddy, Deputy Q. M., Gen. Chief Q. M., is authorized to proceed to Salem, Oregon, on business connected with his Department (S. O. 106, Aug. 3, D. C.).

Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry, commanding the Dept., will proceed to Washington, D. C., on public business (S. O. 114, Aug. 23, D. D.).

A. Surg. L. Y. Loring is relieved from the operations of par. 3, S. O. 101, from these Hdqrs, and will proceed at once to San Francisco, Cal., reporting to the Asst. Adjt.-Gen. at Division Hdqrs (S. O. 105, Aug. 1, D. C.).

Capt. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M., New Orleans, La., will proceed to Alexandria, La., on business connected with the National Cemetery at that place (S. O. 138, Aug. 23, D. G.).

Major D. G. Swaim, J.-A. of Dept., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., on public business (S. O. 150, Aug. 21, D. M.).

The Medical Director of Dept. having reported that he considers it advisable for a medical officer to accompany 1st Lieut. Wm. Stephenson, 8th Cavalry, on his way north on leave, based on surgeon's certificate, Asst. Surg. J. V. De Hanne will accompany that officer as far as Galveston, Texas, and after seeing him on steamer for New York, Surg. De Hanne will return to his proper station—Fort Clark, Texas (S. O. 148, Aug. 18, D. T.).

The verbal recommendations, under date of the 12th instant, of Major C. T. Alexander, Surg., Chief Medical Officer of expedition against non-treaty Indians, is confirmed, viz.: Major G. M. Sternberg, Surg., is directed to take charge of the sick and wounded at Camp Bancroft, I. T., and proceed with them to Grangeville, I. T., and there establish a field hospital; Major C. H. Alden, Surg., is directed to report to Capt. M. P. Miller, 4th Artillery, for duty as medical officer for the artillery and Infantry battalions; 1st Lieut. W. R. Hall, Asst. Surg., is directed to report to Capt. D. Perry, 1st Cavalry, for duty as medical officer for the cavalry command; A. A. Surg. W. D. Baker is directed to report to Capt. D. Perry, 1st Cavalry, for duty as medical officer for the Cavalry command (S. F. O. July 23, D. C.).

Major G. B. Dandy, Q. M., A. Surg. C. Styer, M.D., members G. C. M. Fort Porter, N. Y., Aug. 23 (S. O. 194, August 25, M. D. A.).

A. Surg. W. F. Buchanan will proceed from Pittsburgh, Penn., to Morgantown, N. C., for the purpose of looking after the medical and hospital property at that post for which he is responsible. On completion of this duty Surg. Buchanan will rejoin his station at Pittsburgh, Penn. (S. O. 191, August 23, M. D. A.).

Captain J. H. Patzki, Asst. Surgeon, member G. C. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., by par. 5, S. O. 77, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 106, Aug. 23, D. P.).

Captain J. H. Patzki, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty as member G. C. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., by par. 2, S. O. 106, from these Hdqrs, and detailed as J.-A. of the same court, in place of 2d Lieut. S. A. Cherry, 5th Cavalry, relieved (S. O. 106, August 23, D. P.).

A. Surg. C. Ewen, now in New York City, will proceed at once to Easton, Penn., and relieve Asst. Surg. H. McElderry from duty there. Surgeon McElderry will then proceed to Reading, Penn., and return with the Artillery School companies from that point to Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 193, August 24, M. D. A.).

The C. O. U. S. Troops, Easton, Penn., will direct A. Surgeon H. McElderry to proceed to Wilkesbarre, Penn., and report to 2d Lieut. S. S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, as witness in the case of 3d Lieut. E. Wells, 1st Artillery, and to rejoin their station when their services are dispensed with by the court (S. O. 190, August 22, M. D. A.).

Major C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M., will proceed to Carlisle Bks, Penn., to carry out the special instructions he has received from the Division Commander (S. O. 191, August 23, M. D. A.).

The telegraphic instructions of August 15, 1877, from Philadelphia, Penn., directing Surgeon J. M. Cuyler, M. D., and Major C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M., to proceed from Philadelphia to Reading, Penn., on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 188, August 23, M. D. A.).

Surgeon J. M. Cuyler, M. D., will proceed to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton, Penn., in succession, remaining at each point a sufficient length of time to look into, and report upon, the sanitary condition of the different camps, the sufficiency, distribution, etc., of the medical officers, number of Hospital Stewards, supply of medical stores, etc. (S. O. 196, August 27, M. D. A.).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, to apply for extension of one month, Post Chaplain C. Reynolds, Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 192, August 24, D. M.).

Major W. H. Eckels, P. D., New Orleans, La., extended one month (S. O. 196, August 27, M. D. A.).

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major J. H. Eaton, P. D., will pay the troops to include the muster of June 30, 1877, at Forts Canby and Stevens (S. O. 104, July 31, D. C.).

RELIEVED.

1st Lieut. C. Shaler, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance (S. O., August 23, W. D.).

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stewd A. M. Reybold will remain on duty with the 2d Infantry, until relieved (S. O. 108, Aug. 6, D. C.).

As soon as his services can be dispensed with at Pittsburgh, Penn., Hosp. Stewd J. Cragg will be relieved from duty at that point and directed to return to Jackson Bks, La. (S. O. 191, August 23, M. D. A.).

Hosp. Stewd S. L. Niles is relieved from duty at Wilkesbarre, Penn., and will return to his station at Mount Vernon Bks, Ala. (S. O. 190, Aug. 23, M. D. A.).

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Col. Oliver Grover.—Headquarters, and E. H. L. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal. * In the field against the Nez Perce Indians.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. W. H. Miller will immediately relieve Capt. W. F. Spurgin, 21st Inf., as depot commissary of subsistence and acting ord. officer at Lewiston, to enable Capt. Spurgin to comply with orders from the Dept. Comdr. to join him in the field at Kamiah, I. T. (S. O. 108, Aug. 6, D. C.).

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. F. K. Upham, R. Q. M., will report at Lewiston, I. T., as depot Q. M., without fail, on Aug. 31 (S. O. 108, Aug. 6, D. C.).

2d Lieut. W. H. Miller is appointed field Q. M. for the cavalry command, and will report to Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M., for orders and instructions (S. F. O. 28, July 14, D. C.).

1st Lieut. P. S. Bomus is relieved from duty at Fort Lapwai, I. T., and ordered to report to Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M. (S. F. O. 28, July 14, D. C.).

Promotions.—The following promotions are announced: Additional 2d Lieut. C. B. Hoppin to be 2d Lieutenant 2d Cav., June 25, 1877, vice Coale, promoted; Additional 2d Lieut. W. C. Brown, of the 2d Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, July 3, 1877, vice Rains, killed in action, which carries him to Co. L, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 103, July 28, D. C.).

Issue of Arms.—2d Lieut. W. H. Miller, acting ord. officer, Lewiston, I. T., will issue for the Engineer Company at Hdqrs in the field the following ordnance and ordnance stores, viz.: Fifty Springfield rifles, calibre .45; 1,000 rifle cartridges, calibre .45; six Colt's revolvers; 384 cartridges, pistol, calibre .45 (S. O. 108, Aug. 6, D. C.).

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—This regiment is changing station.

Change of Station.—The instructions of Aug. 19, requiring the C. O. Omaha Bks to order the companies (Cos. A, D and E) to return to their station, Fort Sanders, W. T., are confirmed. Co. K, now in Omaha, Neb., will return to its proper station, Fort Fred. Steele, W. T. (S. O. 105, Aug. 20, D. P.).

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. T. Hall, member, G. C. M. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., by pars. 5 and 6, S. O. 88, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 106, Aug. 23, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of five months, Capt. T. J. Gregg, Chicago, Ill., on Surg. certificate (S. O. 77, Aug. 21, M. D. M.).

Capt. T. J. Gregg, extended five months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Aug. 27, W. D.).

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Thos. C. Devin.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. Ft. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; E. C. H. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

Leave of Absence.—Nineteen days, when his services can be spared, 1st Lieut. A. D. Bache Smead, Fort Laramie, W. T. (S. O. 105, Aug. 20, D. P.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. H. K. M. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; E. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. H. I. L. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; C. M. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. K. Camp Brown, W. T.; E. Fort Sanders, W. T. * In the field.

Change of Station.—In accordance with G. O. 7, Hdqrs Mil. Div. Mo., by which that portion of the 2d Cav. serving in this Dept. is transferred to the Dept. of Dakota, the following assignment of troops to posts vacated by the companies of the 2d Cav. is ordered, and the movements rendered necessary thereby will at once take place: Cos. G and K, 5th Cav., from Fort McPherson and Sidney Bks to Camp Brown; Co. E, 5th Cav., from Fort McPherson to Fort Sanders, and Co. H, 4th Inf., from Omaha Bks to Camp Stambaugh. The C. O. Batt. 5th Cav., now operating east of the Big Horn Mountains, will send a suitable command to the new post on the Big Horn to escort back to Cantonment Reno such transportation used by the 2d Cav., as is in excess of that allowed by G. O. 7, and which by that order is to be returned to this Dept. (G. O. 21, D. P.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T. * In camp near old Camp Wallen, A. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. G. S. Anderson, A. D. C., will report, by Sept. 1, or as soon as practicable, to Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, at West Point, N. Y. (S. O. 91, Aug. 15, D. A.).

Leave of Absence.—3d Lieut. D. M. Greene, extended to Dec. 31, 1877 (S. O., Aug. 23, W. D.).

One month, 2d Lieut. G. L. Scott, to apply for extension of one month (S. O. 90, Aug. 13, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B. E. G. I. L. E. K. Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; A. D. H. M. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Ft. Totten, D. T.; F. Ft. Abercrombie, D. T. * In the field.

Reinterment.—The remains of Col. Myles W. Keogh, Capt. 7th Cavalry, who fell with Custer in the battle of the Little Big Horn, arrived at Auburn, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 18, and were deposited in the receiving vault of Fort Hill Cemetery. The interment will be postponed till October, to await the arrival of friends now on duty at the West.

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. F. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex. * Scouting.

Detached Service.—Capt. S. B. M. Young is assigned

to duty with the battalion of his regiment serving in the Dist. of the Nueces. He will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., and report to Lieut.-Col. W. R. Shafter, 24th Inf. (S. O. 151, Aug. 23, D. T.).

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; L. Fort Union, N. M.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of Aug. 11 and 12, from these Hdqrs, to the C. O. Fort Bayard, N. M., to send a company of cavalry to Mesilla, N. M., to be reported to Lieut. L. H. Rucker at El Paso, Tex., for field service, and to the C. O. Fort Stanton, N. M., to send Co. M to Mesilla, N. M., to be reported to Lieut. L. H. Rucker at El Paso, Tex., for field service, are confirmed (S. O. 68, Aug. 15, D. N. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. Ft. Concho, Tex.; G. Ft. Griffin, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; I. Ft. Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft. Duncan, Tex.; K. San Felipe, Tex.; F. K. L. M. Ft. Clark, Tex.; C. Ft. McKavett, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 150, Aug. 21, D. T.).

Relieved.—Major N. B. McLaughlin is relieved from duty at Fort Concho, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for assignment to the command of the battalion of his regiment (S. O. 149, Aug. 20, D. T.).

A False Report Corrected.—A correspondent at Fort Concho, Tex., Aug. 16, 1877, writes as follows: In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 11, 1877, I noticed a paragraph about Capt. N. Nolan and 1st Lieut. C. L. Cooper, 10th Cav., having been attacked by Indians on the Staked Plains in Texas and killed, together with 26 enlisted men of Capt. Nolan's command. (The paragraph in question was a telegraph despatch to the daily papers from San Antonio, Tex., which we gave for what it was worth.—Ed.) I have the honor to inform you that both Capt. Nolan and Lieut. Cooper are now in this post as well as ever, and that there was no fight with Indians, and therefore no man killed. The three enlisted men that came to this post were deserters from Capt. Nolan's command and told their tale, and they are now in confinement and in irons. Upon the rumor of these men, 1st Lieut. R. G. Smith, Adjt. 10th Cav., 1st Lieut. W. Tear, 25th Inf., and Asst. Surg. I. H. T. King, U. S. A., started with all available enlisted men in the post (which were only few men) for Capt. Nolan's supply camp, and before it was reached they met two enlisted men en route to Fort Concho from the command, which reported Capt. Nolan all right with his command, and that there was nothing the matter except a few stragglers from his company got played out on account of disappointment in not finding water where it was expected to find it, and which were recruits just joined the company, etc., etc. There was some scarcity of water it is no doubt, but the idea that Capt. Nolan, Lieut. Cooper and the command should be either killed or scattered on the plains, with an officer of the experience and long frontier services as Capt. Nolan in command, is absurd.

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. B. Easton, Pa.; C. D. H. L. M. Reading, Pa.; E. F. I. Mauch Chunk, Pa.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

Change of Station.—Major J. Mendenhall is relieved from duty at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., and will take post at Reading, Penn. Major J. Hamilton is relieved from duty at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., and will take post at Fort Preble, Me. (S. O. 195, Aug. 26, M. D. A.).

Detached Service.—Capt. F. E. Taylor will proceed from Mauch Chunk, Penn., to Fort Adams, R. I., for the purpose of obtaining articles of clothing and camp equipment, etc., for Bat. E (S. O. 190, Aug. 23, M. D. A.).

1st Lieut. H. L. Harris will proceed from Mauch Chunk, Penn., to Fort Warren, Mass., for the purpose of obtaining articles of clothing and camp equipment, etc., for Bat. I (S. O. 190, Aug. 23, M. D. A.).

1st Lieut. E. D. Wheeler (Bat. A) will proceed from Easton, Penn., to Fort Adams, R. I., for the purpose of turning over certain property, funds, etc., pertaining to Light Bat. K, for which he is responsible (S. O. 190, Aug. 23, M. D. A.).

Capt. J. P. Sanger will proceed from Easton, Penn., to Fort Warren, Mass., on public business (S. O. 196, Aug. 27, M. D. A.).

To Join.—By direction of the President, 1st Lieut. W. P. Van Ness is, at his own request, relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and will proceed to join his regiment (S. O., Aug. 23, W. D.).

Transferred.—3d Lieut. J. S. Oyster from Bat. M to Bat. K, vice 2d Lieut. A. Murray from Light Bat. K to Bat. M (S. O., Aug. 22, W. D.).

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. Ft. McHenry, Md.; E. Ft. Carlisle Bks, Pa.; M. Pittsburg, Pa.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Washington, D. C.

Change of Station.—Major J. McMillan is relieved from duty at Reading, and will proceed to, and take post at, Carlisle Bks, Penn., and there await the arrival of a battalion of his regiment (S. O. 192, Aug. 24, M. D. A.).

The following assignment to stations of batteries of the 2d Art. is ordered: Light Bat. A (Ramsay's), Bat. D (Litchfield's), Bat. M (Pennington's), and Bat. H (Wilson's), will constitute the permanent garrison of Fort McHenry, Md. (Bat. M, now at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., will remain there until further orders.) Bat. C (Graves'), now at Fort McHenry, Md., will constitute the permanent garrison of Fort Johnston, N. C., but will remain in camp at Fort McHenry until further orders. Bats. F (Williston's), G (Woodruff's), L (Rodgers'), and E (Dunn's), now at Fort McHenry, Md., will proceed to, and take post at, Carlisle Bks, Penn. The C. O. Fort McHenry will

detail an Asst. Surg. of his command to go with this battalion to Carlisle Bks to remain there temporarily. Each battery will take its camp and garrison equipage with it to its new station, and the authorized laundresses, baggage, company property, etc. (S. O. 196, Aug. 27, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. E. B. Hubbard, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 191, Aug. 23, M. D. A.)

To Join.—The C. O. U. S. troops at Washington Arsenal, D. C., and at Cumberland, Md., will send any men of Bats. C, D, E, F and G, that may be under their command, to join their batteries at Fort McHenry, Md. As the services of 1st Lieut. T. D. Maurice can be dispensed with at Cumberland, Md., he will join his battery at Washington Arsenal, D. C., when he is relieved from duty at Cumberland (S. O. 188, Aug. 28, M. D. A.)

Transferred.—2d Lieut. W. A. Simpson from Bat. E to Light Bat. A, vice 2d Lieut. L. Niles from Light Bat. A to Bat. E (S. O., Aug. 23, W. D.)

8RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Scranton, Pa.; C, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; F, H. K. Pittsburgh, Pa.; D, E, G, L, Mauch Chunk, Pa.; I, M, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Change of Station.—As soon as the troops have left Cumberland, Keyser and Martinsburg, Col. G. W. Getty and 1st Lieut. C. Chase will return to Fort Monroe, Va., and resume their duties at that post (S. O. 192, Aug. 24, M. D. A.)

1st Lieut. C. Sellmer, and Sergt. J. A. Bode, Bat. B, are relieved from duty at West Philadelphia, and will proceed to Scranton, Penn., and report for duty with their battery (S. O. 193, Aug. 24, M. D. A.)

Detached Service.—Capt. J. R. Myrick will proceed from Martinsburg, W. Va., to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., for the purpose of obtaining articles of clothing, etc., for Bat. I (S. O. 188, Aug. 20, M. D. A.)

The telegraphic instructions of Aug. 21, from these Hdqrs, directing Col. G. W. Getty to proceed from Cumberland, Md., to N. Y. City, and report to the Div. Comdr. for consultation, after which to return to Cumberland, are confirmed (S. O. 191, Aug. 23, M. D. A.)

1st Lieut. E. Davis, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Porter, N. Y., Aug. 28 (S. O. 194, Aug. 25, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. A. T. Abbott, Madison Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 190, Aug. 22, M. D. A.)

Until the 2d proximo, on Surg. certificate, Capt. R. N. Scott, Pittsburgh, Penn. (S. O. 189, Aug. 21, M. D. A.)

Transferred.—1st Lieut. J. M. Lancaster from Bat. M to Light Bat. C, vice 1st Lieut. G. A. Thurston from Light Bat. C to Bat. M (S. O., Aug. 22, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. M. Fort Stevens, Or.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F, Ft. San Jose, Cal.

* In the field against the Nez Perce Indians.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. F. Stewart is appointed Batt. Q. M. for the artillery battalion, and will report to Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M., for orders and instructions (S. F. O. 28, July 14, D. C.)

1st Lieut. P. Leary, Jr., is relieved from duty as field Q. M., but will continue to act as field A. C. S. (S. F. O. 28, July 14, D. C.)

The verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr. directing 2d Lieut. M. W. Howe to proceed to his station at Fort Stevens, Ore., pending action upon his application for sick leave, are confirmed (S. O. 103, July 28, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—On Surg. certificate, on account of sickness, one month, to apply for extension of five months, 2d Lieut. M. W. Howe, to take effect Aug. 1, 1877 (S. O. 103, July 28, D. C.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. J. E. Bloom will proceed to join his company on the Lolo trail, Idaho, reporting to Major J. Green, 1st Cav., on the Clearwater, I. T. (S. O. 105, Aug. 1, D. C.)

Transferred.—1st Lieut. C. F. Humphrey from Bat. G to Light Bat. B, vice 1st Lieut. E. S. Chapin from Light Bat. B to Bat. G (S. O., Aug. 22, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A, K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B, M. Wilkesbarre, Pa.; D, E, I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G, H, Fort Brooke, Fla.; C, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and C. E. I. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A, Lower Brule Agency, D. B. F. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; G, K, Standing Rock Agency.

To Join.—2d Lieut. L. Wilhelmi will proceed to join his company at Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 79, Aug. 27, M. D. M.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—En route via Railroad and Steamboat to Dept. of Columbia.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and H. Pittsburgh, Pa.; A, B, C, E, F, G, K, Scranton, Pa.; D, I, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Change of Station.—This regiment will be put on the way for Montana by way of Ogden, Utah, with as little delay as practicable. The Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic will make the necessary arrangements for the movements of the regiment and its detachments and the baggage left at southern posts (S. O., Aug. 30, W. D.)

Detached Service.—The verbal instructions of 1st Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf., A. D. C., to 1st Lieut. J. Miller, 2d Inf., en route with his regiment to the field, to remain at the Dalles, Ore., and take charge of Indian scouts to be mustered in at that place, are confirmed (S. O. 103, July 28, D. C.)

The following officers and non-commissioned officers of companies of the 3d Inf., stationed at Scranton, Penn., will proceed to the posts indicated opposite their names, for the purpose of receiving, and bringing to their companies, articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc.: 1st Sergt. J. L. Sloane, Co. B, to Huntsville, Ala.; 1st Sergt. W. Vine, Co. C, to Mobile Bks, Ala.; 1st Sergt. W. K. Blair, Co. E, to

Mobile Bks, Ala.; 2d Lieut. F. Thies, and Sergt. H. Walker, Co. F, to Holly Springs, Miss.; 1st Sergt. J. R. Leary, Co. G, to Mount Vernon Bks, Ala.; 1st Sergt. J. Burlein, Co. K, to Jackson, Miss. (S. O. 188, Aug. 20, M. D. A.)

Capt. C. Hobart will proceed from Scranton, Penn., to Huntsville, Ala., for the purpose of obtaining articles of clothing, camp equipage, etc., for Co. H (S. O. 189, Aug. 21, M. D. A.)

Revoked.—On the application of the C. O. at Scranton, Penn., so much of par. 4, S. O. 188, from these Hdqrs, as directs 2d Lieut. F. Thies to proceed to Holly Springs, Miss., is revoked (S. O. 191, Aug. 23, M. D. A.)

Railroad Accident.—A newspaper despatch states that in consequence of a misplaced switch, which was spiked, the Monday train from Carbondale, on the Delaware and Hudson railroad, suddenly jumped the track three miles from Honesdale, throwing the parlor car "Passaic" twenty feet down an embankment, and slightly injuring Engineer William Muir. It is supposed the switch was spiked for the purpose of doing harm to Col. Morrow and a party of officers connected with the 3d U. S. Infantry and 19th Regiment N. G. P., who were on board, all of whom escaped unhurt.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G, K, Fort Bridger, W. T.; A, Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C, F, Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D, Omaha Bks, Neb.; B, E, I, Cantonment Reno, W. T.; H, Camp Stambaugh.

Change of Station.—Co. G, now at Omaha Bks, will return to its proper station, Fort Bridger, W. T. (S. O. 105, Aug. 20, D. P.)

Co. H, from Omaha Bks to Camp Stambaugh (G. O. 21, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. G. Mitchell, A. D. C., will proceed to Cumberland, Md., via Pittsburgh, Penn., and return to these Hdqrs via Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk and Easton, Penn. (S. O. 190, Aug. 23, M. D. A.)

Transferred.—Upon his own application, 1st Lieut. M. Carter is transferred from Co. K to Co. I, vice 1st Lieut. G. Lewis, transferred to Co. K (S. O., Aug. 22, W. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C, D, E, F, G, H, I, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; K, Fort Stevenson, D. T.

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A, B, H, I, K, Fort Shaw, M. T.; C, G, Fort Ellis, M. T.; D, E, Camp Baker, M. T.; F, Fort Benton, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F, Fort Whipple, A. T.; A, B, Camp Verde, A. T.; C, Camp McDowell, A. T.; K, Camp Lowell, A. T.; E, G, Camp Apache, A. T.; H, Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I, Cp. Grant, A. T.; D, Camp Thomas, A. T.

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B, D, F, H, I, K, Omaha Barracks, Neb.; C, Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G, Camp Robinson, Neb.; E, Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A, North Platte, Neb.

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A, B, C, F, Fort McKavett, Texas; D, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E, San Antonio, Tex.; G, H, I, K, Ft. Clark, Tex.

* In the field.

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and D, E, I, K, Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; G, H, Tongue River Cant., M. T.; A, B, C, F, Post No. 2, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. A. L. Myer, Big Horn Post, M. T. (S. O. 113, Aug. 21, D. D.)

Par. 2, S. O. 113, from these Hdqrs, is modified to read as follows: Leave of absence for thirty days, from Aug. 23, 1877, is granted 2d Lieut. A. L. Myer, Big Horn Bks, M. T. (S. O. 115, Aug. 25, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B, K, Angel Island, Cal.; A, Camp Mojave, A. T.; C, Fort Yuma, Cal.; D, Department of Columbia; E, Leck, Nev.; F, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

* In the field against the Nez Perce Indians.

Change of Station.—Capt. A. MacGowan will relieve Capt. W. F. Spurgin, 21st Inf., as commandant of the post of Lewiston, I. T. (S. O. 108, Aug. 6, D. C.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and B, F, H, K, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; A, Scranton, Pa.; C, E, I, Pittsburgh, Pa.; D, G, Lake Charles, La.

Detached Service.—Major R. S. La Motte will proceed from Wilkesbarre, Penn., to Baton Rouge Bks, La., for the purpose of settling his responsibility for ordnance and ordnance stores at that post. Upon completion of this duty Major La Motte will rejoin the battalion of his regiment at Wilkesbarre, or wherever it be (S. O. 196, Aug. 27, M. D. A.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D, E, G, I, Camp Douglas, Utah; B, F, Camp Robinson, Neb.; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; H, Fort Cameron, U. T.; K, Fort Hartsuff; C, Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. C. F. Lloyd, extended five months (S. O., Aug. 27, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D, K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B, Ft. Garland, C. T.; A, G, Fort Craig, N. M.; C, F, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; H, Fort Stanton, N. M.; I, Fort Marcy, N. M.

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters, A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E, I, Fort Reno, I. T.; B, D, Fort L. T. G, Fort Hays, Kas.; K, Fort Gibson, I. T.; F, Fort Wallace, Kas.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E, F, I, K, Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B, D, G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A, Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; H, Fort Rice, D. T.; C, Ft. Sisseton, D. T.

Transfers.—Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, approved by the regimental comdr., the following transfers in the 17th Inf. are announced: 2d Lieut. A. Ogle from Co. F to Co. K; 2d Lieut. A. E. Kilpatrick from Co. K to Co. F (S. O., Aug. 25, W. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and D, G, H, Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A, Chattanooga, Tenn.; B, Indianapolis, Ind.; C, Jeffersonville, Ind.; E, K, Pittsburgh, Pa.; F, Atlanta, Ga.; I, Scranton, Pa.

Detached Service.—Capt. E. W. Smith, A. D. C., will accompany the Dept. Comdr. to Washington, D. C., and return, on public business (S. O. 114, Aug. 23, D. D.)

Major W. H. Brown, Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, 1st Lieut. W. A. Miller, H. A. Adams, R. F. Bates, 2d Lieut. J. H. Todd, C. H. Cabannis, Jr., members, and 1st Lieut. C. H. Potter, Adjt., J. A. of G. C. M. Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., Aug. 28 (S. O. 194, Aug. 25, M. D. A.)

2d Lieut. W. S. Patten will proceed from Jeffersonville, Ind., to Columbia, S. C., for the purpose of obtaining at that post and bringing to Co. C, articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc. The Comdr. of the Dept. of the South will also send with Lieut. Patten to the company such of its men as were left sick at Columbia, but who are now returned to duty, and who can properly be spared from the guard at that post (S. O. 194, Aug. 25, M. D. A.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E, H, K, Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F, G, Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D, Fort Larned, Kas.; C, I, Fort Elliott, Tex.; A, B, Camp Supply, I. T.

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B, G, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, Fort Seward, D. T.; D, F, Fort Pembina, D. T.; K, Fort Totten, D. T.; C, Fort Rice, D. T.; H, Standing Rock Agency; E, I, Fort Sully, D. T.

21ST INFANTRY,* Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D, E, I, Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K, Camp Harney, Or.; B, H, Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; C, Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F, Fort Klamath, Or.; G, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A, Fort Boise, I. T.

* In the field against the Nez Perce Indians.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. W. Duncan is appointed Batt. Q. M. for the infantry battalion, and will report to Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M., for orders and instructions (S. F. O. 28, July 14, D. C.)

Capt. W. H. Boyle, comdg. Fort Lapwai, I. T., is directed to designate some officer to relieve 1st Lieut. P. S. Bomua, 1st Cav., ordered to report to Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M. (S. F. O. 28, July 14, D. C.)

2d Lieut. J. W. Duncan, now at the camp of the reserve column, Croasdale's farm, Camas Prairie, Idaho T., sick, will as soon as able to travel repair to Fort Lapwai, I. T., and report for temporary duty to the post commander (S. O. 112, Aug. 10, D. C.)

Promotions.—2d Lieut. D. Cornman, Co. A, Fort Boise, Idaho, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 17, 1877, vice Theller, killed in action, which carries him to Co. G, Fort Lapwai, Idaho; Additional 2d Lieut. F. J. Patten, to be 2d Lieutenant, June 17, 1877, vice Cornman, promoted, which carries him to Co. A, Fort Boise, Idaho (S. O. 103, July 28, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and D, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. Hartley, 1st Lieut. F. L. Davies, 2d Lieut. J. M. Gore, members, G. C. M. Fort Porter, N. Y., Aug. 28 (S. O. 194, Aug. 25, M. D. A.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; H, Fort Gibson, I. T.; B, Fort Dodge, Kas.

Relieved.—Capt. J. J. Coppinger is relieved from duty as member G. C. M. Fort Lyon, Colo., by par. 5, S. O. 149, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 149, Aug. 20, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A, D, Fort Clark, Tex.; E, H, Fort Brown, Tex.; C, G, I, K, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; B, F, Fort Duncan, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—The telegraphic order of Aug. 20 granting leave of absence for one month, on Surg. certificate, to Capt. L. Johnson, Ringgold Bks, Tex., is approved (S. O. 149, Aug. 20, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and H, Fort Davis, Tex.; C, D, F, Fort Stockton, Tex.; A, B, E, I, K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; G, Ft. Concho, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of twenty days, to take effect Aug. 20, 1877, 2d Lieut. J. C. Ord, A. D. C. (S. O. 148, Aug. 18, D. T.)

2d Lieut. J. C. Ord, A. D. C., extended twenty days (S. O. 78, Aug. 24, M. D. M.)

Riot Duty.—The following movements of troops in this Division are hereby ordered: Bats. C, (McCrea's), D, (Ward's), H, (Haskin's), L, (Randol's), and M, (Langdon's), 1st Art., now at Pittsburgh, will take post at Reading, Penn. Upon being relieved at Reading, Penn., by the batteries of the 1st Art., Bats. K, 2d Art., (Calet's), A, 3d Art. (Lorain's), and C, 5th Art., (Randolph's),—all Artillery School companies—will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va. Bats. I, (Myrick's), and M, (Warner's), 3d Art., now at Martinsburg, W. Va., will take post at Mauch Chunk, Penn. Asst. Surg. L. W. Crampton, and Hosp. Stewd. Bolz, will accompany this command. As soon as these batteries have arrived at Mauch Chunk, the "Permanent Party," now there will be directed to return to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. Bat. I, 4th Art., (Lodor's), now at Fort McHenry, temporarily, will return to its station at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe. Bats. D, (Rawles'), E, (Kinzie's), and I, (Kensel's), 5th Art., now at Keyser, W. Va., will take post at Fort McHenry, temporarily. Asst. Surg. C. S. De Graw, and Hosp. Stewd. Lander, will accompany this command to Fort McHenry. Bat. B, 2d Art., (Breckinridge's), now at Pittsburgh, Penn., will take post at Fort McHenry, Md., temporarily. Hdqrs. and Cos. D, G and H, 18th Inf., now at Cumberland, Md., will take post at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn. Surg. W. H. Forwood will accompany this command to Allegheny Arsenal. Each company will take its camp and garrison equipage with it to its new station, and with the exception of the Artillery School Companies, go into camp. Ten days' rations and the usual amount of ammunition will also be taken (S. O. 192, Aug. 24, M. D. A.)

Non-Commissioned Officers.—The following appointments of non-commissioned officers in the detachment of enlisted Indian scouts at Cheyenne Agency, are made, to date Aug. 10, 1877, viz: Privates Louis Jewett and Louis Dewitt to be corporals, vice Corporals No-Heart and Benwar, discharged. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly (S. O. 113, Aug. 21, D. D.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 25, 1877.

Capt. J. W. Eckles, 15th Inf.—Dismissed Aug. 23, 1877.

Capt. J. H. Stewart, 15th Inf.—Dismissed Aug. 25, 1877.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, Aug. 26: Capt. P. D. Vroom, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. M. Callahan, 4th Cav.; Capt. J. R. Myrick, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. L. Hammond, 3d Cav.; Capt. W. Dickson, U. S. A.; Major J. Hamilton, 1st Art.; Capt. W. H. Penrose, 3d Inf.; Capt. W. H. Haskin, 1st Art.; Capt. T. Ward, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. C. L. Hodges, 25th Inf.; Capt. D. C. Poole, 23d Inf.

Base Ball.—The following is the score of a game of base ball played at Fort Peck, M. T., July 30, 1877, between Cos. D and I, 6th Infantry:

Little Mac's.	R.	O.	Phil Sheridan.	R.	O.
Beavers, c.	1	3	Copestick, c.	1	3
Frank, ss.	0	3	Hughes, 3d b.	1	2
Stirley, 1st b.	1	3	Mason, r. f.	1	4
Jones, p.	1	2	Sawyer, p.	2	2
Stuka, 3d b.	1	4	Howard, c. f.	1	3
McMahon, l. f.	0	3	Bowman, ss.	1	2
Stoddard, r. f.	1	3	Smiley, 1st b.	1	4
Leonard, 3d b.	1	3	Vinson, l. f.	1	3
O'Donnell, c. f.	0	3	Redner, 3d b.	0	4
Total.	6	27	Total.	9	27

Innings.—1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th
 Little Mac's (d. 5th Inf.)... 0 2 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—6
 Phil Sheridan (D. 6th Inf.)... 2 1 4 0 0 0 0 2 0—9
 Scores.—Walsh, Co. I; Fox, Co. D. Time of Game—2 hours and 15 minutes. Umpire—Lawson, Co. D.

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION, AUGUST, 1877.

1. Allaire, William F., Ill.
2. Banks, William B., Miss.
3. Barbour, J. Lewis, Ohio.
4. Barr, Joseph L., Ill.
5. Barth, Charles H., Kansas.
6. Benedict, William P., N. H.
7. Biddle, John, Mich.
8. Bird, Myron J., Iowa.
9. Bonner, Sidney N., N. Y.
10. Boughton, Daniel H., Iowa.
11. Bradford, John B., N. C.
12. Brown, Edward O., Wis.
13. Bryan, Lewis A., Texas.
14. Bulwinkle, John E., N. Y.
15. Burgess, George H., Large.
16. Clay, Matthew, Jr., Miss.
17. Cochran, Charles H., Ohio.
18. Coleman, Charles E., Va.
19. Copeland, William M., Ind.
20. Cornish, Lester W., Mass.
21. Cowan, William F., Ohio.
22. Crowder, Enoch H., Mo.
23. Davis, Britton, Large.
24. Donoghue, Charles H., N. Y.
25. Emery, Jonas A., Ind.
26. Fullerton, William J., Ill.
27. Gallbraith, Frank W., Tenn.
28. Gallagher, John M., Md.
29. Goodman, Charles B., Ky.
30. Gray, Lashley M., Mo.
31. Hall, William McL., Tenn.
32. Handforth, Benj. F., N. J.
33. Harris, William E., N. C.
34. Hodgson, Frederick G., Ga.
35. Holloway, Chas. M., Jr., O.
36. Hunter, Frank H., Ala.
37. Jacobway, Walter D., Ark.
38. Judah, Theodore D., Large.
39. Keely, Thomas M., Penn.
40. Kernan, Francis J., Fla.
41. Kilbrew, W. Le P., Tenn.
42. Lyons, Ernest W., Penn.
43. McCrohan, David C., Tex.
44. McNatt, Albert B., Ind.
45. Means, Victor C. B., N. C.
46. Minnie, Charles A., N. Y.
47. Mitchell, Wallace, Md.
48. Morrison, John F., N. Y.
49. Mosher, Wm. B., Cal.
50. Mower, Charles E., Large.
51. Newland, Wm. C., N. C.
52. Noonan, Wm. P., Md.
53. Patten, George H., Maine.
54. Perkins, Frederick, Maine.
55. Quinn, Allen B., Md.
56. Richards, Melzar C., N. Y.
57. Rowe, Monmouth, Md.
58. Sanders, H. P., Iowa.
59. Schaeffer, Francis J., Wis.
60. Spencer, Eugene J., Mo.
61. Swab, Benjamin F., Ill.
62. Thomas, Alex. Wash. T.
63. Ward, David L., Ky.
64. Waterman, John C., Mich.
65. Waters, Winfield S., Oregon.
66. Welsh, Blanton C., Penn.
67. Williamson, James G., Ark.
68. Wood, Norman N., Ill.
69. Woodbury, Wm. N., Ohio.

At a meeting of the Class of '80, held at West Point, N. Y., on the 18th of August, 1877, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Creator and Grand Commander of all, has suddenly removed HUNTER O. NORTHUP, another of our beloved classmates, from earth; therefore,

Resolved, That while we submit with patience, resignation and humility to the will of our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well, we remember the virtues and worth and talents of our departed comrade and friend, and his bright prospects for future usefulness and advancement in his chosen profession;

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his early death, and earnestly sympathize with his family in this their sad bereavement;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

One more colored cadet has entered the classic precincts of West Point in the person of a lad called Charles A. Minnie, whose history is in some respects unique. He has won his position in a public competition incited by a democratic Congressman in one of the strongest democratic wards of New York city, and has apparently won it fairly by force of being the best educated lad in his district. The competition was thrown open to all scholars, public or private, and young Minnie carried the prize away by virtue of accuracy and proficiency in the ordinary branches of an English education, answering 99 per cent. of all questions asked. Another item of interest in his story is that the local democratic chief, John Morrissey, has sent the young fellow fifty dollars to buy his outfit, showing his hearty recognition of the perseverance implied in such a victory. We shall watch with much interest the future of this young man, not on account of his color, but his evidently exceptional talent, which owes nothing to favoritism.

MRS. X. has just sent away her cook, who had too many military visitors, and replaced her by a guileless country lass. The other day she took a look in the kitchen, and there saw a superb-looking soldier tasting a bowl of soup. "Is it possible you, too, are guilty of this kind of thing, Sophie?" "Please, ma'am, you are mistaken. This is no doubt one of the soldiers left over by the last cook."

POUR FORTH A FULL LIBATION NOW.

Lines by Gen. James M. McQuade, sung at the Meeting of the "Bummers" of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

Pour forth a full libation now
 To Farragut the brave—
 The idol of the Navy and
 The ruler of the wave;
 He's gone aloft, lashed in his shroud,
 Where soon we all must go;
 He's waiting there to welcome us
 With Benny Havens, oh!

CHORUS.—With Benny Havens, oh!
 With Benny Havens, oh!
 He's waiting there to welcome us
 With Benny Havens, oh!

Beneath his daisy shelter-tent,
 In calm repose Meade lies;
 The stars he wore so brilliantly
 Are transferred to the skies;
 Where in the Army of the Blest
 Forevermore they glow
 Upon a private in the ranks
 With Benny Havens, oh!

CHORUS.—With Benny Havens, oh! etc., etc.

We'll cherish in our mem'ry green
 The gallant Sedgwick's name;
 He lay down in a mantle
 Of imperishable fame,
 To waken when the Reveille
 Shall summon friend and foe,
 To everlasting brotherhood
 With Benny Havens, oh!

CHORUS.—With Benny Havens, oh! etc., etc.

With wreath of *immortelle* the grave
 Of Sumner's fitly crowned,
 As through the echoing halls of time
 His glories still resound;
 The page of truthful history
 Fresh honors will bestow;
 He'll, hand in hand, by Reynolds stand,
 With Benny Havens, oh!

CHORUS.—With Benny Havens, oh! etc., etc.

Upon the James, the Rapidan,
 And Rappahannock's shore,
 We lost heroic soldier friends,
 On earth to meet no more;
 But when the angel trumpet shall
 The last Assembly blow,
 We'll find them in the shining host
 With Benny Havens, oh!

CHORUS.—With Benny Havens, oh! etc., etc.

While gathered at the festive board,
 Will yet remembered be,
 The Army of the Cumberland
 And of the Tennessee;
 The broad Potomac with their flood
 Unites in loving flow;
 A mighty tide of comradeship
 With Benny Havens, oh!

CHORUS.—With Benny Havens, oh! etc., etc.

The summer wind sighs softly through
 Atlanta's lovely vale,
 A fragrant hymn of requiem,
 McPherson to bewail;
 O'er Thomas on Mount Ida's slope,
 Sweet roses incense throw;
 Deep in our hearts are both enshrined
 With Benny Havens, oh!

CHORUS.—With Benny Havens, oh! etc., etc.

When life's campaign is at an end
 And we are mustered out,
 The Yankee cheer and Rebel yell
 Will mingle in one shout;
 We'll greet our late antagonists,
 And then no more shall know,
 The Union or Confederate
 With Benny Havens, oh!

CHORUS.—With Benny Havens, oh! etc., etc.

For our noble old commanders
 We crush a cup of wine,
 To sprinkle on the laurels bright
 That 'round their deeds entwine;
 To McClellan, Burnside, Hooker,
 Let bumpers overflow,
 May they live long to sing the song
 Of Benny Havens, oh!

CHORUS.—With Benny Havens, oh! etc., etc.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE has proposed to the Secretary of War his plan for putting down Indian wars. He recommends the employment of a corps of frontiersmen for border duty, who are to live upon the country. He would, in short, create a lot of predatory white bands to offset the thieving savages.

The statue of Gen. Philip Kearney which was ordered by the State of New Jersey and meant for the Capitol at Washington, remains in an out-of-the-way niche in the State House at Trenton, where it was placed when finished. No one seems to know nor care what is to be become of it.

CAPT. SIR LAMONT LORRAINE, the British commander who saved the lives of two Americans at the time of the capture of the *Virginia*, has received an odd present from divers Nevada miners. It is a solid gold brick with the inscription, "Captain Sir Lamont Lorraine, you are a brick. The Miners of Nevada."

MR. W. H. SMITH, the new First Lord of the British Admiralty—or, as we should say, Secretary of the Navy—is a news agent and retail bookseller who has risen by sheer force of ability and character. Mr. Smith knows no more of ships than every boy who has floated his boat over a puddle. But no more did Mr. Ward Hunt, or Mr. Goschen, or Mr. Childers. His strength lies in his mastery of business, his experience and good sense. The *New York Tribune's* London correspondent says: Mr. Smith's utter lack of professional knowledge, combined with tremendous responsibilities and duties, make it even a doubtful experiment. But it is a popular appointment, and the fact that it is popular, that it is possible to make a retail tradesman all at once a Privy Councillor and Cabinet Minister, makes a distinct change in the political life of England. The aristocratic oligarchy which once governed, now only reigns.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'dr-in-Chief
 RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAU OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.
 NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.
 EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.
 ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.
 MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.
 PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G. Jas. H. Watmough.
 STRAIN ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
 CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Esby.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.
 ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.
 NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.
 SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.
 SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell.
 NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
 NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. E. M. Mullany.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
 Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Boston, Mass.
 Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, " New York.
 Commodore John C. Feibler, " Washington, D. C.
 Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, " Norfolk, Va.
 Captain Clark H. Wells, " League Island, Penn.
 Commodore John Guest, " Portsmouth, N. H.
 Captain George E. Belknap, " Pensacola, Fla.
 Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, " New London.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Tallapoosa* left Phila. Aug. 29, for New York.

The *Ranger* was at Point de Galle July 18, en route to the Asiatic Station.

The *Richmond* left Hampton Roads Aug. 28, for Boston, where she is to go out of commission.

The *Enterprise* went up to the Norfolk yard, on the 27th Aug., for repairs.

The *Saratoga* sailed from Boston, Aug. 23, for Newport, R. I. Early in Sept. she goes to Hampton Roads, Va.

The Secretary of the Navy will leave Washington early next week, probably Monday, for a visit to Indiana.

ADMIRAL RAPHAEL SEMMES died at Point Clear, Ala., Aug. 30th, aged 68. He entered our Navy in 1826.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF SHOCK, Commo. Shufeldt and Capt. Jeffers, have recently returned to Washington from brief inspections in matters pertaining to their respective bureaus at some of the yards.

LOCAL Boards have been appointed at the several Navy-yards to examine into the clothing and clothing materials on hand, and report condition of same, with recommendations as to future use or advantageous disposition of stock on hand.

HENRY TEW, mate U. S. Navy, died at Portsmouth, Va., on the 18th inst., of pulmonary consumption. He was a volunteer officer, and has been a long time attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, in charge of the tugs. He was much respected by the officers of the Navy, and on account of his professional qualifications was valuable to the Service.

The *Plymouth* arrived at New York, August 27, from Norfolk, Va., and anchored off the Battery. On the 23th she hoisted Rear-Admiral Trenchard's flag, which was saluted by the *Minnesota*. Owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Trenchard, all ceremony was dispensed with on board of the *Plymouth*. Captain Barrett came here in order to give his crew liberty, and will probably be in port three weeks. The ship is looking her best, and will be much visited.

The training-ship *Supply*, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles O'Neill, arrived at Halifax, N. S., Aug. 12. Since leaving Boston, July 18, she had visited Gloucester, Portsmouth and Portland. She was detained at the latter port four days by dense fogs and easterly winds, and for a month experienced little else, with frequent heavy rains. All on board are in good health. The boys, under most unfavorable circumstances, have exhibited a cheerfulness and alacrity in the performance of duty very creditable to them—frequently reefing topsails, in dark, squally and rainy nights, as well as as quickly as men would do under similar circumstances. Lieut. Comdr. O'Neill considers the coast north of Cape Cod unsuitable for summer cruising on account of fog. For seven days previous to the arrival of the *Supply* inside of Halifax harbor, the horizon had not been seen by any one on board. After a few days in port, to give liberty to crew, the *Supply* would sail for Newport, R. I. Lieut. Comdr. O'Neill makes favorable mention of Thomas Christie, capt. of mizzentop, who jumped overboard and saved from drowning James Donell, ord. seaman, 2d class, in Portland harbor.

The Navy-yard at League Island, Pa., was visited Aug. 25, by Commodore William M. Jeffers, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and he was saluted with eleven guns from the shore battery. In company with Captain C. H. Wells, the Commandant, and Commander B. J. Cromwell, the officer in charge of the Ordnance and Navigation Departments, Commodore Jeffers visited and inspected the Ordnance building and stores. The *Tallapoosa* arrived Saturday afternoon from the Washington Navy-yard, having on board Chief Engineer William H. Shock, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, who inspected the Department of Steam Engineering, and the new brick storehouse under course of

construction, which is expected to be ready for occupation, and to receive the stores of his department in November. The *Tallapoosa* received on board a draft of 49 seamen from the receiving-ship *St. Louis* for the *Colorado* in New York, and a large quantity of iron from Construction Department, for shipment to the Boston and Portsmouth Navy-yards, and sailed Wednesday morning. Captain S. B. Luce, U. S. N., visited the yard on August 29 for the purpose of inspecting the training-ship *Constitution*, under command of Captain R. B. Lowry, U. S. N. There are over one hundred boys on board this vessel, under instructions; and it is reported she is to leave these waters in a week or two, for the Norfolk Navy-yard.

A DESPATCH from Rear-Admiral George H. Preble, dated at Callao, Aug. 1, on board the *Omaha*, reports the interchange of courtesies on his arrival at that port: On July 3 he called with his personal staff upon His Excellency Gen. Prado, President of the Republic, being accompanied and introduced by the U. S. Minister. On July 4 the Peruvian ship of war dressed ship, and as there was no saluting vessel in the harbor, the battery on shore honored the day with a national salute at noon. All the ships of the English P. S. N. Co.'s line hoisted the American flag at the fore or main, and the shipping generally was draped in honor of the day. On shore at Callao and Lima there was a profuse display of bunting and the military bands serenaded the U. S. Minister and Consul. On July 23, the anniversary of the Peruvian Declaration of Independence, the *Omaha* reciprocated these civilities by dressing ship with the Peruvian flag at the main and firing a national salute of 21 guns at noon. On July 31 the President of Peru visited the Peruvian squadron of operations recently returned from the South, and on the appearance of his standard afloat, Rear-Admiral Preble joined with the Peruvian ships in manning yards and the general salute that followed. After visiting the Peruvian iron-clad *Independencia* and corvette *Union* His Excellency visited the *Omaha*, accompanied by his Minister of War and Marine and his full staff in return for the Admiral's visit. He was received with the honors, ceremonies and salutes prescribed for the reception of a President of the United States.

REAR ADMIRAL WORDEN, in a despatch dated at Smyrna, Aug. 3, gives a statement of the movements of the vessels of his command during July. The *Trenton* had remained at Smyrna, with the exception of a short visit to Mitylene, about 60 miles distant, and expected to be there for some time. The *Marion* left Smyrna, July 8, and relieved the *Vandalia* at Constantinople. That is her present station. The *Vandalia* went from Constantinople to Smyrna, and on the 27th July sailed for the coast of Syria, with orders to touch at Latakiah, Tripoli, Beirut, and other places on the coast that the commanding officer should be considered advisable. From Beirut she was to go to Haifa and Port Said, then return to Beirut as her regular station. The *Alliance* left Beirut, July 11, and arrived at Smyrna on the 16th. The Admiral will keep one of the ships at that place ready to despatch to any point where American interest may be threatened. The 4th of July was celebrated by the ships of the command by the customary ceremonies, both at Smyrna and Constantinople—the foreign vessels of war joining in. The Admiral received visits of congratulation from the commanding officers of other nations present, and from the consuls at Smyrna. Rear Admiral Worden made the day the occasion of the exercise of clemency toward all men on extra duty, or in confinement, under punishment, except those under sentence of Court-martial, who were released—the order being given with the expressed hope that the offenders against discipline, who were relieved by it from the penalties they had incurred, would prove by future good behavior that clemency was not wasted on them. On the 9th of July the Honorable Horace Maynard, Minister to Turkey, was received as a guest on board the *Trenton*, having come down to Smyrna on the *Vandalia*. The customary honors were extended to him.

THE Board, of which Rear-Admiral Mullany was president, engaged in examining the ironclad *Puritan* at Chester, was dissolved on the 24th August. A full report has been submitted to the Department on the condition of the *Puritan* and presented suggestions as to changes required to make her a superior and powerful vessel of war. The New York *Tribune* Washington correspondent says that "the report has been received by the Secretary of the Navy and referred to the chiefs of the Bureau of Construction, Ordnance and Steam Engineering for their consideration and recommendations. The Secretary has no intention to inquire into the expenditures on the vessel prior to the suspension in March last of the contract of his predecessor. The hull of the vessel is about completed. As soon as estimates are received of the cost of finishing her, the Secretary will incorporate the amount in his letters of estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury. In the meantime no work will be done until Congress shall have taken some definite action. At present there are no funds on hand to continue the work. The Secretary will continue the placing in commission of all the cruising vessels of the Navy. He remarked that the cost was only a trifle, as the officers would otherwise be idle, and it afforded an opportunity to display our flag more frequently in foreign waters. He will also issue orders to all such vessels that they

make their stay in foreign ports of less duration, so that a larger number of ports may be visited. The Secretary is also preparing an order for the assignment of the ironclads. Several will be sent to some Southern ports to winter in fresh water. Those of the fleet at League Island will remain there, and several others may be added to their number. In speaking of League Island the Secretary observed that it possessed all the advantage of fresh water, and as a naval station was second to none in the world. Without censuring the policy of his predecessor in the distribution of the fund of \$1,000,000 accruing from the sale of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, he said that amount, under the law, was justly due to the improvement of the League Island yard, and that he would urge Congress to make good that amount to League Island, so that it might be applied to its improvement as contemplated by the Statutes."

THE arrival of the *Richmond*, flagship of Commo. Caldwell, on the 23d Aug., at Hampton Roads, Va., from Rio de Janeiro, has been heretofore announced. She left Rio de Janeiro June 26, touched at Pernambuco July 15, for one day, and at St. Thomas Aug. 8, for two days—making the entire passage in 57 days. Commo. Caldwell reports that during the 13 months his pennant has been flying on the *Richmond* she has sailed in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans 16,000 miles, and visited ten commercial ports. She has performed the service without a regular captain and boatswain, and with her watch officers reduced to two young lieutenants, a master and ensign, and all the duties being well performed. Lieut.-Comdr. Jno. J. Read, who has been attached to the ship nearly four years, has for more than a year performed the duties of commanding officer, chief of staff, executive officer, equipment officer, and the responsible part of the duties of boatswain, with patience, zeal and ability. The navigation, under Lieut. Saml. W. Very, has been perfect; Master J. N. K. Patch, who has been attached to the vessel over four years, discharged well the duties of Lieut.; Ensign F. E. Sawyer was placed in charge of a watch and division, and was able and is deserving; the care and attention of Chief Engineer Hibbert and assistants enabled the ship to perform every duty required, although the engines, boilers and propeller were in a very defective condition. Commo. Caldwell closes his report to the Department, by recommending to favor all the officers of the ship, whom he found to be correct and gentlemanly; and by acknowledging the courtesy and attention of all the authorities of the ports in Peru, Chili, Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Brazil, visited by the *Richmond*, whom he found entertained the most friendly feeling towards citizens of the United States. The Secretary of the Navy, in acknowledging the receipt of this gratifying report of Commo. Caldwell, took occasion to express the Department's appreciation of the services of Commo. Caldwell and of his associate officers, and of the conduct of the entire crew, to all of whom the Department tendered its thanks. The able manner in which the young line officers and the engineers of the vessel performed the duties devolving on them, is recognized, and the Secretary asks that Commo. Caldwell may communicate to all the officers respectively, and to the men, the contents of his communication. The *Richmond* has been ordered to Boston, where she is to be put out of commission.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

AUGUST 22.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Clark, to duty in the Navigation Department at the Navy-yard, Boston.
AUGUST 23.—Lieutenant John K. Winn, to the receiving ship *Wabash* at Boston, Mass.
Lieutenant L. C. Logan, to the Naval Academy on the 15th September.
Chief Engineer H. H. Stewart, to relieve Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Ziegler of his duties as inspector of machinery afloat at the Navy-yard, League Island, in addition to his present duties.
AUGUST 24.—Assistant Surgeon E. H. Green, to the Naval Hospital, New York, on the 1st September.
AUGUST 25.—Lieutenants Thomas N. Lee and E. S. Houston, to the Hartford at Norfolk, Va., on the 1st September.
Lieutenant M. R. S. Mackenzie, to the Naval Academy on the 15th September.
Lieutenant John H. Moore, to the Hydrographic Office at Washington, D. C., on the 1st October.
Cadet Midshipmen John A. Orchard and Wm. V. Bronaugh, to the *Ossipee* on the 1st September.
AUGUST 27.—Lieutenant John C. Morong, to duty in charge of the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, Cal.
Ensign Howard S. Waring, to the Hartford at Norfolk, Va.
AUGUST 28.—Commander A. P. Cooke, to command the training ship *Constitution* at League Island, Pa.
Master Joseph L. Hunsicker, to the training ship *Constitution* on the 1st September.
Master Corwin P. Rees, to the Guard at New York on the 15th September.
Boatswain William Long and Carpenter James Burke, to the Guard on the 15th September.
Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Platt, to examination for promotion on the 1st October.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 23.—Lieutenant-Commanders C. M. Chester and Samuel H. Baker, from the Naval Academy on the 31st August, and placed on waiting orders.
Master Geo. W. Menz, from the *Huron* on the 1st September, and ordered to the *Monongahela*.
Master H. R. Tyler, from the receiving ship *Wabash* at Boston, and ordered to the *Huron* on the 1st September.
Ensign W. H. Southerland, from the Naval Academy on the 31st August, and ordered to the Hartford on the 15th September.
AUGUST 24.—Lieutenant John P. Merrell, from the *Swatara*, and placed on waiting orders.
Passed Assistant Surgeon R. Waggener, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., on the 1st September, and placed on waiting orders.
Assistant Surgeon R. Ashbridge, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Powhatan on the 1st Sept.
Assistant Surgeon Ernest Norfleet, from the Powhatan on the 1st September, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk Va.,

AUGUST 25.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Jacques, from the nautical school ship *St. Mary's* and ordered to the Hartford on the 1st September.

Master Geo. F. W. Holman, from the training ship *Minnesota*, and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

Midshipmen L. K. Reynolds and R. T. Mulligan, from the Hartford on the 31st August, and ordered to the *Ossipee* on the 1st September.

Midshipman Clarence A. Corbin, from the Omaha, South Pacific Station, and ordered to proceed home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Paymaster L. A. York, from the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 27.—Lieutenant Kesseth Niles, from the command of the Coast Survey steamer *Barataria*, and placed on waiting orders.

Master M. Fisher Wright, from the Coast Survey steamer *Blake*, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Alex. McCrackin, from the Coast Survey steamer *Baton Rouge*, and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter D. W. Perry, from the Pensacola, North Pacific Station, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Carpenter K. A. Williams, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

AUGUST 28.—Captain R. B. Lowry, from the command of the training ship *Constitution*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Samuel Belden, from the Naval Station, New London, Conn., on the 15th September, and ordered to the Guard on the 15th September as executive.

Lieutenants John A. Norris and Downes L. Wilson, from the Hydrographic Office on the 15th September, and ordered to the Guard on the 15th September.

Lieutenant Charles P. Perkins, from the Hydrographic Office on the 10th September, and ordered to the Guard on the 15th September.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Reeder, from the Powhatan on the 31st August, and ordered to the Hartford on the 1st September.

Lieutenant Conway H. Arnold, from the Hartford on the 31st August, and ordered to the Powhatan on the 1st September.

Lieutenant F. H. Delano, from the Supply, and granted leave of absence for three months.

Ensign J. C. Colwell, from the training ship *Constitution* on the 31st August, and ordered to the Guard on the 15th September.

Ensign E. J. Dorn, from the training ship *Constitution* on the 15th September, and ordered to the Guard on the 15th September.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John C. Boyd, from the receiving ship *Franklin* on the 31st August, and ordered to the Guard on the 15th September.

Chief Engineer Jackson McElmell, from the Powhatan, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Ziegler, as inspector of machinery afloat at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., and placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 29.—Commander N. H. Farquhar, from the Naval Academy on the 15th September, and ordered to command the Portsmouth at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 25th September.

Lieutenant F. Aug. Miller, from duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting on the 15th September, and ordered to the Portsmouth at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 25th September, as executive.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commodore J. B. Creighton, Commandant of the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for one month from September 5.

To Commander M. W. Sanders for one year from September 1, with permission to leave the United States.

To Lieutenant-Commander M. L. Johnson, attached to the receiving ship *Wabash* at Boston, for three weeks from the 3d inst.

To Pay Director A. W. Russell, attached to the Naval Station, Baltimore, for one month.

Surgeon Chas. H. Barbank, attached to the Navy-yard, Boston, for one month.

To Lieutenant A. A. Boyd, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for thirty days from August 27.

To Ensign George Glass, attached to the receiving ship *Franklin* at Norfolk, Va., for the month of September.

To Professor Simon Newcomb, attached to the Naval Observatory, Washington, for two weeks from August 27.

To Professor John R. Eastman, attached to the Naval Observatory, for one month from September 3.

To Master William C. Babcock, attached to the Signal Office, Washington, for one month from August 27.

To Master F. H. Crosby, attached to the training ship *Constitution*, for fifteen days from September 1.

To Assistant Surgeon R. Ashbridge, attached to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., for one month from September 3.

To Assistant Paymaster T. D. Hoxsey, Jr., attached to the New Hampshire at Port Royal, S. C., for one month, from September 7.

To Carpenter E. D. Halt, attached to the receiving ship *Colorado*, for two weeks, from September 1.

ADDITIONAL DUTY.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Ware has been ordered to report for duty at the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, in addition to his present duties.

REVOKED.

The orders of Ensign W. H. H. Southerland to the Hartford have been revoked and he has been granted six months' leave from September 1.

The orders of Lieutenant John H. Moore to the Colorado, and placed on waiting orders.

The orders of Lieutenant Thomas N. Lee to the Hartford have been revoked and he has been ordered to duty on the Coast Survey on the 20th September.

ORDERS MODIFIED.

The orders of Assistant Paymaster John W. Jordan have been so far modified that he will report for duty on board the Portsmouth at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 25th Sept.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending August 29, 1877:

Patrick McGrath, corporal marines, July 17, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

James Hadden, private marine, July 26, U. S. S. *Richmond*.

Marine Corps.—The instructions of Aug. 15, from these Hdqrs, directing the C. O. Frankford Arsenal, Penn., to relieve the company of Marines under command of Capt. W. R. Brown, U. S. M. C., from duty at the Arsenal, and to send them to their proper station at Philadelphia, Penn., are confirmed. In this connection the Div. Comdr. is gratified to announce that the C. O. Frankford Arsenal has reported that this company of Marines performed faithful service during the recent disorders. The telegraphic instructions of Aug. 20, from these Hdqrs, directing the C. O. Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., to relieve the detachment of Marines under command of Capt. F. H. Corrie, U. S. M. C., from duty at the Arsenal, and to send them to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, are confirmed. The Div. Comdr. is gratified to announce that Col. P. V. Hagner, Ord. Dept., comdg. Watervliet Arsenal, has commended the officers and men of this detachment "for their cheerful assistance and soldierlike conduct in discharge of the duties assigned to them" (S. O. 189, Aug. 21, M. D. A.)

THE lesson the *United Service Gazette* draws from the *Shah-Huascar* fight is the inaccuracy of English naval gunnery at sea.

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REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. E. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

NOTICE.

NAVAL OFFICERS AND OTHERS HAVING UNSETTLED accounts with the late RICHARD SWANN, Commissary at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, are requested to communicate with the undersigned without delay. A. B. HAGNER, Executor of Richard Swann.

ANNAPOIS, July 13, 1877.

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Notice to the Members of the Aztec Club.

The Anniversary Meeting of the AZTEC CLUB will be held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock P.M., on Friday, September 14.

Business of importance will be brought before the Club. Members who intend to be present are respectfully requested to inform the Secretary, at their earliest convenience, that they may engage dinner for the proper number.

HENRY COPPEE, Secretary,
South Bethlehem, Penn.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

Office, No. 245 Broadway, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

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W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,

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THE EASTERN WAR.

THE situation of affairs during the past week in Turkey has been intensely exciting. The long deadlock has been broken by the Turks, who have taken the initiative under SULEIMAN PASHA by boldly attacking the Russians right in front of Shipka Pass, while OSMAN PASHA and MEHEMET ALI PASHA have been feeling the flanks of the Russian invaders from Rasgradon on one side and Selvi on the other.

On Wednesday, Aug. 22, they attacked Tirnova and Selvi; but in each case were repulsed with loss, the tables being turned and the Russians entrenched. The same day they began at the Shipka Pass. Instead of turning it SULEIMAN PASHA dashed at it from the South, took some works by assault and entered the mouth of the pass only to be driven out again with heavy loss. Not satisfied, he resumed the assault on Thursday and kept on attacking for three more days, bringing up his men to the slaughter just as he did in Montenegro, perfectly reckless of human life.

Meantime the Turkish government set afloat all sorts of rumors, that SULEIMAN had crossed the Balkans, carried the pass, joined MEHEMET ALI and formed a cordon of fire round the Russian positions. Each day the telegrams were more positive, but still more positive denials followed them. The result of the whole matter was that by Monday the Russians were still masters of the pass, and that SULEIMAN's flaming bulletins revealed their true foundation to be the temporary capture of outlying earthworks from which he was always driven by the command of the Russian cannon.

On their part the Russians seemed to have been content to stand on the defensive in important positions. At Shipka Pass they hold the only road over the Balkans which is passable for wagons and guns, and they seem disposed to hold on to it. The supineness of the Turks and the dash of Gen. GOURKHO enabled them to seize that pass, and they fully appreciate its value. It is very different from our American passes such as the Allegheny Gaps, and is described by a correspondent as "merely a section of the Balkans lower than the surrounding heights. There is no pass, properly so called, but merely a track over this lower section or ridge, which is extremely broken and hilly. The highest point of the road is flanked on either side by mountainous spurs higher than itself, and commanding it, and a ridge behind the first of these two spurs can rake the road leading up to the

Russian positions. These spurs break off abruptly and precipitously at the edge, therefore affording no access into the valleys north of the Balkans. Their sole use to the Turks, therefore, was in affording positions from whence to flank the central Shipka ridge. It is possible also for troops to descend from them, struggle through the intervening glens and, climbing the steep slopes of the Shipka ridge, give a hand to each other on the road which runs along its summit. This done the Shipka position would, of course, be turned, but the advantage would be of little avail till the road had been opened by carrying the fortified positions on it. The road over the Shipka ridge constitutes for an army the only practicable line of communication in this section of the Balkans." The pass is thus a veritable natural fortress which can be held for any time by a well provisioned force even if attacked on both sides. The village of Shipka is several miles from the South end of the pass, and was evacuated by the Russians on SULEIMAN's advance, thus giving foundation to one of his bulletins, that he had taken the Shipka Pass.

The fighting by MEHEMET ALI's force took place at Eski Juma. One correspondent telegraphs: "The engagement here was not a real battle, but only a general collision of the outposts. It is deemed important, however, as a Russian success at this point would cut important Turkish communications, and would seriously compromise that portion of MEHEMET ALI's army which has advanced toward Tirnova. The Russians lost very severely, having imprudently attacked the heights occupied by the Turkish intrenchments. Col. VALENTINE BAKER, now commanding the Turkish gendarmerie, and other English officers, took an important part in the engagement." The abortive attempts of OSMAN PASHA, né BAZAINE, to drive the Russians from Selvi occurred simultaneously with this attack or nearly so, and ended in his discomfiture. It is interesting to note that so far the fiercest fighting was done by that old-fashioned Turk, SULEIMAN PASHA, butting his obstinate head against the Russian walls in the same style which cost him so dear in Montenegro. At the last advices the Russians maintained all their positions intact, while reinforcements were coming in all the time and the Turks were losing men in their assaults.

THE COMING RIFLE MATCH.

ONE of the most interesting events to our military and naval readers during the past week, is found in the arrival of the British rifle team, so long expected, on our shores, to take part in the first truly international military contest that has occurred on American soil since the close of the war of 1812. We are the more inclined to take this view of the coming rifle match, because of the fact that the British team has a strong army element within its ranks, and because the chief value of the modern rifle movement is found in its military adaptability. We call it the first truly international contest, because, whereas our past trials of skill in rifle shooting have been carried on with mere provinces or dependencies of the British islands, we are this year confronted by a team fully and officially empowered to represent the Imperial government through its legally chartered National Rifle Association.

While the present popular interest in America looks upon this contest as a mere sporting event, its military significance is by no means slight. The small bore marksmen of this country and Great Britain represent in themselves and their weapons a real military necessity of the not distant future. By the limit of weight (10 lbs.) assigned to their weapons they secure a practical military rifle, which is but a finer and more expensive modification of the best army rifles now in use by civilized governments. The great aim of all governments in late years in arming their infantry soldiers has been to secure a portable rifle that shall be able to show a practical range from eight to twelve hundred yards, and several have succeeded in securing weapons that nearly answer these conditions. The small bore match rifles with which the contest at Creedmoor will be fought two weeks hence, differ from the most improved army rifles very little, the delicate sights with which they are provided being detachable, while many manufacturers make rifles in such a form that they can be used either as military or sporting rifles

by changing the sights at present customary in each case. Even in the direction of sights it is very probable that the practical tests of Wimbledon and Creedmoor will in time work such a revolution that it will not be thought absolutely necessary for a military sight to be clumsy as well as strong. At present the records of practice show that substantially the same barrel and cartridge as that used in the best army rifles of modern times, if provided with fine sights, detachable when not in use, and easily preserved from injury, can be made in the hands of intelligent men to excel the accuracy of the same rifle with coarse military sights about fifty per cent.

The present contest with Great Britain will doubtless help to determine facts in this connection, and to settle several still disputed points as to the relative accuracy of the two types of match-rifle-muzzle-loader and breech-loader. Three years ago, when the Irish team first came to Creedmoor, the prevalent opinion among experts in rifle shooting was that, while the breech-loader was useful as a short range military weapon, on account of its rapidity of action, the muzzle-loader was preferable for long range work, as more accurate. Since that period the tide of opinion in America has changed, in consequence of the overwhelming victories scored by the breech-loader as made by American arms companies. It is, however, noticeable that the foreign riflemen have not come over to this opinion. The British team that visits our shores this year still pins its faith to the same weapon which has been thrice defeated, and declines to accept that logic as faultless, which lays the fault on the gun and not on the men. It is altogether likely that the contest of 1877 will finally settle this point, and that if defeated once more the British will turn their attention to improving their weapons, as well as their methods of handling long range teams.

As some of our readers may not be familiar with the point at issue between the respective advocates of the muzzle and breech-loader respectively, a few words of explanation may be necessary. The Americans claim that by having a gun open at each end and easily cleaned out, they are able to use charges of powder which would foul up a muzzle-loader to such an extent that it could not be cleaned between shots in a match. This increased charge they claim gives a flatter trajectory and greater power to the bullet, rendering it less sensitive to the influence of the wind and thus securing greater accuracy. The advocates of the muzzle-loader claim that the very fouling of the gun under heavy charges shows that no more than a certain quantity of powder can be usefully consumed in the barrel, and that the advantage claimed is fanciful; while they attribute the American victories to difference of atmosphere and the training of the men.

The present match will probably settle this point one way or the other to the satisfaction of all experts in marksmanship. At present it can hardly be said to be settled. While the Americans carried off the honors of the two days' match last year, the Scotch team, with muzzle-loaders, made the highest score that was made on any single day, and the American victory of the second day was really a consequence of the Scotch breaking down, not the Americans improving. The first day the scores were: Scotland, 1,586; America, 1,577. The second day they were: Scotland, 1,475; America, 1,549; thus showing a break down in the men of the Scottish team through some bad management, and no improvement of the Americans. Moreover, in the totals of the two days the Irish, with muzzle-loaders, made 1,058 points at 1,000 yards to the Americans' 1,018, a gain of 40 points, while the Scotch were only seven points behind America at this range.

Since that time, however, the Americans have made enormous strides in team practice, their latest scores (Wednesday, Aug. 29), reaching a team total of 1,631 points, while the British, shooting alongside of them, made 1,572 points in the same number of men. It must not be imagined, however, that this presages an easy victory for America. The day before, the English made only 1,542 points to the Americans' 1,643, it being the first English day at Creedmoor. The real significance of the practice is that the English made a stride of thirty points in one day, while the Americans fell back twenty-one points.

There are still twelve days more for practice to the opening of the match, and there are indications that the Americans have reached their zenith, while the British have not. If America wins the match it will not be by over confidence, and it is pretty certain to be a close one.

THE Army has been called to mourn during the present summer the loss of five gallant officers, killed in action with Indians or dying of wounds received in action. The first to lose his life was 1st Lieutenant EDWARD R. THELLER, 21st Infantry, a notice of whose death has already appeared in the JOURNAL. He was killed June 17th. The next was 2d Lieutenant SEVIER M. RAINS, 1st Cavalry, killed at Craig's Mountain, Idaho, July 3rd. Lieutenant RAINS was only one year in the Service, having graduated from West Point in the "Centennial Class" of 1876. The latest battle, GIBBON's gallant charge at Big Hole Pass, August 9, has cost us three more officers, Captain WM. LOGAN, and Lieutenants JAMES H. BRADLEY and WILLIAM L. ENGLISH, all of the 7th Infantry, Captain LOGAN and Lieutenant BRADLEY being killed on the field, Lieutenant ENGLISH dying Aug. 24 of wounds received in the battle. We shall esteem it as a favor if those possessing personal acquaintance with any of these officers during their lives, will send us particulars for publication in the JOURNAL. Captain LOGAN was raised from the ranks of the Army, May 18th, 1864, in the regiment in which he died, and had risen by regular steps to the position he held at the time of his death. He was born in Ireland. Lieutenant BRADLEY was born in Ohio, from which he entered the Service as 2d Lieutenant of the 18th Infantry in 1866, being subsequently promoted to 1st Lieutenant in the same year. He was transferred to the 7th Infantry in November, 1871. He was, in the words of one of his friends, "an unusually talented young officer, who to literary ability of no mean order, added undaunted courage and philanthropic ideas regarding the Indian question. His leisure had for some years been devoted to the accumulation of a library of works upon Indian and American history, and it had attained very respectable dimensions at the time of his death. During the past year he had been occupied in the preparation of a history of the Sioux campaign of last year, to which is added an essay upon the legends and history of the Crow nation, the volume being in the printer's hands for early publication." Lieutenant ENGLISH came from Jacksonville, Illinois, into the Army as a 2d Lieutenant in June, 1867, since which time he has always been with the 7th Infantry, going up one step.

BRIGHAM YOUNG died Wednesday afternoon, August 29, at Salt Lake City. He was born June 1, 1801, the fourth son and ninth child of a Vermont farmer, who had served in the Revolutionary War, and who is described as "circumspect, exemplary, and religious." He was converted from Methodism to Mormonism and became First Patriarch of the church. Brigham became a Mormon in 1833, went to England in 1840 as a missionary, became the Mormon President in 1844, led his people 1,000 miles across the wilderness to Salt Lake in 1846; assumed the attributes of Joe Smith as Prophet, Seer, and Revelator, Dec. 24, 1847, was appointed Governor of the new territory of Utah in 1850, got himself embroiled in a war with the United States in 1857, and has carried things with a high hand in Utah in defiance of the Government ever since. He has been married or sealed to 40 wives, the majority of whom he never visited in his late years, and who lived, with their children, a life of drudgery, impecuniosity, and misery. It is doubtful whether he or anybody else knows precisely how many children he has had. He was a man of remarkable shrewdness and ability in his way; uneducated, fanatical, tyrannical, and avaricious, he yet had a most extraordinary control over the superstitious peasants from the Old World who formed the mass of the Mormon population.

WE print elsewhere what the *Boisé Statesman* has to say of the difficulties attending the pursuit of Chief Joseph, which have been the provocation to so much cheap wit on the part of the daily papers. A correspondent of the N. Y. *Graphic*, writing in the same vein, says very forcibly: "Do any of these people, so ready to criticise Howard, know anything through practical experience of the difficulties of marching in the Indian country? Do they realize what it is to travel hundreds of miles in a land without roads, impeded by dense forests and immense quantities of fallen timber? where precipitous creek and river channels, hundreds of feet in height, meet one at every turn, where the scramble of some rocky mountain ridge may occupy a whole day; where the rivers are un-

bridged and the crossing of a rushing, foaming stream, swollen after a few hours' rain, is a work of great difficulty and danger. I would like to set one of these office or parlor military critics in the Montana country four days' march from any post or settlement, with a tangle of the impediments above hinted at stretching all around and away from him in every direction and see then how ready he would be to criticise. Recollect that Mr. Indian's country is not mapped, but that his town goes with him; that he is here to-day and a hundred miles away to-morrow; that all information concerning him must be carefully sifted and considered, and that he is fighting on his own ground and in his own way. The wonder is to me that the handfuls of United States troops sent adrift against the Indians in this vast and almost primeval country have gained the success they have. We regard a European campaign, involving a march of two or three hundred miles over beaten roads, as matter of great importance. Must we be reminded that our own troops in these inglorious Indian expeditions, often traverse areas of 600 or 700 miles over unsurveyed territory, where science and civilization have done nothing to aid them, and Nature herself has thrown up obstacles at every step?"

SOME bohemian of the press has endeavored to show that the military officials in general, and Colonel M. V. Sheridan in particular, have been negligent in not properly interring the remains of those left on Custer's last battle-field at the Little Big Horn. The very statement he makes shows that repeated efforts were made to properly bury the remains, which were not altogether successful because of the condition of the remains and the character of the soil, which is as light as ashes, and offers no resistance to the heavy rains and prowling wolves. General Sheridan states that it is not uncommon in that section for rain storms to change the whole surface of the district, the light soil shifting like chaff before the torrents that fell from the clouds and run in every direction, and that the remains should and doubtless will be exhumed and removed to the military reservation, as soon as the soldiers got permanently established in the new barracks now in course of erection.

A DESPATCH from Washington, Aug. 24, to the N. Y. *Herald*, says: "The Secretary of War to-day confirmed the denial that the War Department had considered a project to increase the Regular Army so as to provide an additional number of commissions to be distributed in the way of patronage to those who might be recommended as representing the South. He says further that no such proposition has been mentioned in Cabinet deliberations. The present force, he thinks, may be as low as 23,000, but it can be recruited up from time to time to the standard provided by law. An addition of 2,500 to the cavalry for employment on the Texas border is authorized and will be kept up."

It will gratify those of the Army who were on duty at Altoona, Penn., during the riot week, to know that the description of what occurred there, which is inserted elsewhere in this number, and signed "Looker-on," is contributed to the JOURNAL at the special request of its editor by a veteran officer of the Navy, high in rank, who chanced to be at Altoona at the time. Compliment from so competent an observer, belonging to another branch of the military service, is especially valuable, and we congratulate those concerned upon having so well deserved the commendation so generously bestowed.

FOR once the Army has the pleasure of agreeing fully with Mr. Wendell Phillips. They will most heartily second the request he sends to Lord Dufferin, that the Canadians will keep Sitting Bull on their side of the line, subject to "the most sacred and honorable of England's traditions." We wish our neighbors joy of him; if they would only take Mr. Phillips too, our happiness would be complete.

SOME weeks ago the question was submitted to the Attorney-General, for his opinion on the points of law involved, as to the rank of certain officers of the Navy, who were assigned numbers on graduating at the Naval Academy, but after serving two years at sea and being examined for promotion to the grade of Ensign, were assigned other numbers—some losing and others gaining rank by this last assignment. The Attorney-General gave the subject a thorough sifting, as it was one of unusual importance. His opinion is, as we stated last week, that the assignments of rank should not be disturbed. In accordance with this, the positions given at what is called the final examination, under the Academy regulations, stand. The opinion is in conformity with former rulings and decisions, the Court of Claims having once disposed of the question.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. RAE IN HIS OWN DEFENCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have no longer the honor of being of the Navy, and am, to a great degree, debarred from amplifying my views, by contributions to the Naval Institute and conversation with brother officers, or I should hesitate to ask such space in your columns to reply to your review of one of my articles in the last volume of Papers of the Naval Institute. I do not often see your paper nowadays, and the issue of July 28 was sent me that I might read the review of my articles. Uncertainly as to whether it should be regarded as an anonymous or procured attack, and the tone indulged in made me doubtful how to act in the matter. In the Institute we differ, and widely too, on many professional points, but have not found it necessary to disregard the amenities of discussion, or resort to implication in debate. I conclude, from its general spirit, that it must be attributed to an element, not inaptly termed the "Old Man of the Sea," which considers the Naval Academy Institute *et id genus omne* its Sinbad, and must continue to weigh down their shoulders yet a little longer. The review will be allowed its due weight by all who read the "Papers of the Institute," but a large number will read only the JOURNAL.

The first technical stricture is upon the arranging of vessels with reference to displacement and comparing the classes, irrespective of dimension and form.

While it might be possible to contrast a couple of ships by their greatest immersed sections, their skin resistance, and their co-efficients of fineness, to find a ratio between them for each function separately, to combine these in each case, and finally to correct their speeds relatively to this general ratio, any one who had ever toiled through such a calculation would at once see its applicability to a comparison involving a hundred or more vessels. Neither the Royal Navy nor our own has any Popoffkas, and all the ships cited are of one general type; hence the method adopted is about the only one at the same time fair and practicable.

A more careful reading of the paper would have saved my critic a misstatement concerning the introduction of untried vessels in the first class of our own. Inspection of the table will show that no speed is assigned to any of these, and that the average is made up without them.

The only "modesty" I can claim, in giving the *Florida's* speed as 16.95 knots, is accepting, without question, the report of the late Rear-Admiral Goldsborough and his able and conscientious associates.

That three out of my list of fifty-two English vessels have latterly been converted into store ships, affects the question little, and all of those characterized as "old tubs" appear on the Royal Navy List of 1876 as fit for active service.

In regard to the exclusion of the *Franklin*, *Colorado* and *Peshatan* from the number of our ships, the paper furnishes the reason, which my reviewer has overlooked, viz., that their engines are auxiliary or other than screw; and as for the "studied and careful omission" of the group of English vessels, "whose speed varies from 15 to 19 knots," their displacement departed so widely from the limits of any one of our six classes that a just comparison was impossible. Every ship of the Royal Navy, "modern" or otherwise, for which I could find an authenticated speed, and which conformed reasonably to this gauge, appears in the comparison.

A misapprehension under which the reviewer labors is that he imagines me to be discussing the question, "Who has built the best ship?" whereas it is not touched upon. A less negligent reading would show him that the paper especially deprecates isolated comparisons and endeavors to deal with the subject broadly and comprehensively.

The figures published by me were collated after some months of labor, from every official source that was open, but it is possible that there are statistics which would considerably modify my conclusions, and none would accept them more readily than I, if presented in consistent form and codified upon some determinate basis of comparison. A deft quotation of ship's names, stations and speeds does not constitute a valid or verifiable argument. I do not feel that my position has thus far been touched.

THOMAS WHITESIDE RAE.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1877.

[Mr. Rae would have shown better sense if he had confined himself to his reply to what was said in the JOURNAL concerning his article. It is, perhaps, well for him to know that our review was submitted, with his article, to one of the most competent Naval Engineers in the United States, and our strictures pronounced by him to be entirely just. With all respect to Mr. Rae we still confide in the judgment of this gentleman, who cannot be accused of being biased unfavorably by any class prejudice.—ED. JOURNAL.]

CADET ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Will you please insert the following in behalf of the Cadet Engineers who graduated from the Naval Academy in June, 1875: In your reply to "M." in the issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 14, you state that Cadet Engineers are not entitled but only eligible to promotion after two years' sea service. Your statement is of course upon authority, but do you not agree with us that all legislation in regard to us is vague and undecided, and so worded that a favorable or unfavorable construction can be put upon it? The two classes preceding us were confirmed as Assistant Engineers within a year after graduation, and after examination their commissions were dated back to the time of their confirmation, thus securing the position

justly due them on the Navy list above the civil appointments who entered the Service after their confirmation. We are now well entered in our third year after graduation, and the most of us have the requisite two years' sea service credited to us, but nothing has been done in regard to our confirmation or examination for promotion.

In the report of the Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering for the year 1876 we learn that many vacancies exist in the list of Assistant Engineers, but apparently they are being filled by civil appointments, to the entire exclusion of the cadets who have been educated at the Naval Academy expressly to fill these vacancies.

CADET.

EUROPEAN STATION, Aug. 3, 1877.

[We think if "Cadet" and his classmates will exercise a little patience they will speedily find their wishes gratified.—ED. JOURNAL.]

ERRORS IN FRY'S HISTORY OF BREVETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In the matter of the "History, etc., of Brevets," by Gen. Fry, would it be in order to state that in the record as set down (p. 546) for Brevet-Col. Tracy, there occur these four errors: Firstly, "Tracy" is spelled with an "e;" secondly, date of Tracy's majority is stated "June 10" for "June 1," '63; thirdly, Brevet of Colonel is stated as it should have been for Lieut.-Colonel, and, fourthly, the reverse.

In a country newspaper errors similar to the foregoing, would be, as Mr. Toots remarks, "of no consequence;" but in a record carrying with it the weight of statement by so accurate an officer as Gen. Fry, with the best means of access to originals, may we not hope for corrections in future editions, whereby Gen. Fry will be able yet to improve his most valuable and exhaustive contribution to the literature of the Army.

"In the meantime, as well, shall parties brevetted be set forth in all the exactness of their honors"—Thompson's, as it were with a "p." A. T.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

[The publication of this letter gives us an opportunity to say that Gen. Fry is well aware of the errors in his volume, but is not responsible for them. After pointing out in a table of Errata such defects as were observed before the volumes were issued, the publisher says in relation to them: "It is due to the author and to the publisher to state that none of the errors in the Register, and but few of those in the text, appeared in the proof sheets of the work." There may be errors in the work which are the fault of the author, but the probability is that most, if not all of them, are to be accounted for by the foregoing statement of the publisher.—ED. JOURNAL.]

RIOT DUTY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE U. S. REGULARS AND THE STATE VOLUNTEERS AT ALTOONA.

SUNDAY, July 22, 1877, is called by the Pittsburghers "Riot-day" and "Blue Sunday," as it well might be so called.

While rioting, arson, murder, pillage and plunder were being enacted at Pittsburgh on that day, two regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers, the 5th and the 12th, about half full, numbering something like 500 men, under the command of Major-General Beaver, arrived at Altoona in the morning on their way to Pittsburgh to the relief and assistance of the limited number of volunteers already there under the command of General Brinton, and who were then besieged and worsted by the immense mob designated "strikers." The sufferings of General Brinton's command are well known, and have been given to the public.

Arriving thus at Altoona, these two regiments could not move a mile further. The strikers seized the engines; the volunteer troops were powerless. There was evidently a strong feeling of sympathy between the volunteers and the strikers. One entire company of the 5th regiment left their ranks and command, went over to and mingled with the strikers, and walked about the town that day. These two regiments didn't get any further than Altoona.

Just imagine the feelings of these two commands—Gen. Brinton with his limited command at Pittsburgh, enduring what befel them on that awful Sunday, perfectly at the mercy of the mob, and Gen. Beaver and his command blocked by a mob of strikers at Altoona, unable to go to the relief of his brethren-in-arms, and unable to assist in putting down that Pittsburgh mob. The telegraph was working all the time, and each party informed of what was transpiring.

It was not until Friday, July 27, that any troops moved west over the Pennsylvania Railroad towards Pittsburgh. Governor Hartranft having arrived from the Rocky Mountains, assumed chief command of the Pennsylvania troops, and issued his General Order No. 2, all of which had a most salutary effect upon public sentiment. Upon rioters and those who would incite to riot, a marked and depressing influence took place. But Governor Hartranft seemed to be awaiting the arrival of the United States Regular troops to accompany him before proceeding to Pittsburgh.

On Friday morning, July 27, the neighborhood of the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at Altoona were a decidedly martial appearance. At an early hour it was known that a large body of troops were halted at Bell's Mills, distant about ten miles east of Altoona, under the command of Governor Hartranft and Col. Hamilton of the Regular Army, embracing infantry, artillery and cavalry. The first two trains were composed of State troops, accompanied by Griffin's somewhat celebrated battery from Westchester, with Governor Hartranft, and reached Altoona about 10 A. M. on that day.

Soon after this it was reported that a number of strikers at the upper end of the railroad yard had taken possession of an engine and started up the mountain

with it. Fearing that they intended mischief, the trains were delayed until the whereabouts of the engine could be discovered, and the state of the track learned. The telegraph soon brought intelligence that the strikers had deserted the locomotive on the main track east of the Cresson tunnel, where it was taken possession of by some loyal railroad men and placed on the siding. The track being clear, and the entire command having been served with sandwiches and coffee from the Logan House, these two trains, with Governor Hartranft, moved on westward and over the mountain.

At 12.30 P. M., two trains containing the U. S. Regulars, commanded by Col. John Hamilton, 1st Artillery, entered the Altoona Depot. A large crowd had congregated to witness the passage of these troops—some 600 in number—and their action towards the strikers and their sympathizers who had assembled in and around the depot. It was alleged that no more regard would be paid to the commands of the Regulars than had been previously done to those of the National Guard, and that if they put on any airs they would be taught a thing or two.

Not long after their arrival the denouement came. About 100 persons had crowded themselves inside of the depot railing in front of the Logan House. Orders were given to clear them out, and a company was detailed for the work. The officer in command put them through the manual of arms, which caused the crowd to press closely around the soldiers. When the order to "load" was given, the crowd suspected that they "meant business," and began to withdraw from the front. After coming to a shoulder, and indulging in a little marching exercise, so as to get the soldiers into position, one half faced east and the other half west, when a forward movement began. The crowd was notified to leave, which they seemed reluctant to do; but the soldiers tramped forward east and west, forcing one part out at the main entrance, a part at the baggage room gate, while another was driven to the 17th street bridge. A more crestfallen crowd than that cleared out of the depot has seldom been witnessed by anybody. One strapping big fellow, whose locomotion was rather slow from the crowd in his front, was hurried along by a lieutenant patting him in the rear with his sword with the urgent request to "move faster." Another chap cleared the fence at the point of the bayonet, while the stragglers were gathered up by the officers who significantly placed their swords on their backs with the command to "move on."

The whole scene was somewhat farcical in view of the "big blow" that had been made against the Regulars, and a broad grin involuntarily spread over the countenances of the spectators. While the Regulars remained there was no effort made to molest anybody on the moving trains, and from that moment the strike was ended, in fact, at Altoona.

When the train containing the Regulars stopped at Altoona, a passenger train was about moving out for the east. Col. Hamilton—who constantly had an eye to efficiency and business—stopped it, and seized the engine, saying that he must have a spare engine, as he found that the strikers had a way of stealing engines occasionally—that he was ordered to Pittsburgh with his troops, and was "bound to go." Upon his being assured and re-assured by the superintendent of the Pennsylvania R. R. that there was not the least difficulty in obtaining engines to take his troops on, Col. H. permitted the passenger trains to depart.

Some of the engineers were disposed to "carry water on both shoulders"—that is, they wanted to please the officials of the Pennsylvania R. R., and also please the strikers—said that they were quite willing and ready to run the engines, but the strikers would stone them and pull them off, and they were afraid to go. Col. Hamilton told them that he would arrange all that. So he surrounded each engineer, and the engine, with six or eight soldiers having muskets loaded and bayonets fixed, with strict orders to resist any attempt to interfere with engine, engineer, or fireman. At stopping places, where these men had occasion to get off their engines for meals or anything else, the sentries kept by and around them for two reasons—one to protect them against strikers, and the other to prevent their running off.

The Regulars having been served with sandwiches and coffee from the Logan House, and everything being ready, Col. Hamilton proceeded on towards Pittsburgh with his command. Upon the train reaching Johnstown, 40 miles west of Altoona, the mob and strikers threw volleys of stones and pieces of metal at the cars, while in motion, containing the troops, the result of which was broken car windows and bruised heads among many of the soldiers. This was too much for the patience of the commanding officer, and Col. Hamilton resolved that his men should receive no further ill-treatment at the hands of the mob without an opportunity of revenging themselves. Reaching up, he pulled the bell-rope connecting with the locomotive, and the driver at once reversed the engine, and the train stopped.

As quick as lightning, Col. Hamilton ordered certain companies to jump from the cars, which they did, and they "gobbled up" about seventy of these rioters, put them in the cars, locked them up, and took them to Pittsburgh, where they all remained that night, and the rioters were confined in the U. S. arsenal. The promptness and dash of this movement so perfectly astonished the rioters, that no opposition was made to the troops, and a complete success was effected.

It is generally conceded that a newspaper boy is more of a wit and a wag than the average of boys. It was at Johnstown upon this occasion that a newspaper boy, who was standing a little back of the rioters, was heard to remark, when observing those troops emerge from the cars: "Say, fellers! better skeddaddle out of this; them's Reglars; them sogers hain't got no bouquets in their muskets," and with his newspapers under his arm quickly moved himself to a place of security.

After this, there never was any stoning of cars con-

taining troops any where along the Pennsylvania R. R. route. The State troops had previously stones thrown at them, and pistols fired at them when in the cars travelling over the road. The strikers probably had an idea that this could be repeated with impunity upon the Regulars, but they found out their mistake.

And yet this was all accomplished without bloodshed. Indeed, throughout the entire period of the strike and the riotous proceedings, there wasn't a drop of blood shed by the U. S. Regulars or by the U. S. Marines, nor were they at all obstructed or impeded in their movements. Yet, wherever they were, good order was maintained throughout.

It is left for the reader to draw an inference.

LOOKER-ON.

HOW TO CIRCUMVENT MOSQUITOES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your journal of Aug. 4 I noticed a letter on "A Bloodthirsty Enemy," and enclose a receipt which I have used in Canada and the "States," while engaged in engineering work. I have never known a mosquito to light on the person anointed with it; it is easily washed off and not at all unpleasant to use. About once in four hours the application should be renewed if the person using it perspires freely. Receipt—Coal tar oil, 5 oz.; glycerine, 2 oz.; oil of pennyroyal, 1 oz. Apply externally and shake well before using.

A. B., JR.

SCRANTON, PA., August 8, 1877.

HAS THE DAY OF GREAT NAVIES PASSED?

(Condensed from an article by Isaac Newton in the *Galaxy* for September.)

In 1905 one of England's greatest admirals, after hearing Fulton explain his torpedo plans, and thinking of the encouragement these plans had received from the Prime Minister, exclaimed, "Pitt was the greatest fool that ever existed, to encourage a mode of war which they who commanded the sea did not want, and which if successful would deprive them of it."

The revolution in naval warfare thus foreshadowed is close at hand; indeed, it is not too much to say that the complete paralysis of the vast navy of France during the late war with Germany, through the fear of German torpedoes, shows that this revolution has already taken place, and that the days of ocean supremacy and of great navies have passed away. This momentous change has been brought about by the submarine torpedo, an instrument which assails the ship from underneath, below the water line. The consequence is that no thickness of iron plating on the vessel's sides can avail for her protection.

The torpedo question now slumbered for twenty years, when it was taken up by Robert Fulton, the father of steam navigation, who revived the ideas of Bushnell, and attempted to introduce attack below the water line in the French navy. With a submarine boat in 1801 he blew up a launch in the harbor of Brest, which was the first instance of a vessel being destroyed by the explosion of gunpowder against the side below the water. Making no headway in France, Fulton went to England, where, supported by Pitt, he made many trials of his contrivances, and succeeded in experimentally destroying the brig *Dorothea*; but his plans were finally rejected, and he came to America, where he was also given the cold shoulder, mainly through the influence of Commodore Rogers. Becoming absorbently interested in steam navigation, Fulton abandoned for ever his torpedo schemes.

Thirty years after Fulton's day, however, Colonel Colt, of fire-arm fame, elaborated a system of anchored submarine mines to be fired by electricity. The Crimean war in 1855 was the occasion of the first application of these mines for harbor defence. Several explosions occurred under English frigates, but the charges were so small that no serious effect was produced. But the real application of submarine warfare dates from the efforts of the Confederates during the late war. In October, 1862, a "torpedo bureau" was established at Richmond, which made rapid progress in the construction and operation of these weapons until the close of the war in 1865. Seven Union iron-clads, eleven wooden war vessels, and six Army transports were destroyed by Southern torpedoes, and many more were seriously damaged. This destruction occurred, for the most part, during the last two years of war, and it is suggestive to think what might have been the influence on the Union cause if the Confederate practice of submarine warfare had been nearly as efficient at the commencement as it was at the close of the war. Evidently it was a keen appreciation on the part of the Confederates, brought about by these successive defeats, of their utter inability, by artillery or any other means then recognized, to prevent the Union fleets from entering every harbor where there was water enough to float them, which drove them to take up the submarine torpedo. The first authenticated appearance of this machine was on February 18, 1862, when our fleet endeavored to force its way into the Savannah river, above Fort Pulaski, in order to assist in the reduction of that stronghold. The fleet encountered at the mouth of the Mud river a system of anchored floating torpedoes, strung across the river and moored so that they were visible at low water. They were arranged to be fired by ordinary friction primers, and the lines attached to them were to be pulled by passing vessels. Fortunately they were discovered and removed; otherwise a disaster would almost certainly have followed an attempt at passing them.

The next discovery that the Confederates had adopted this means of defence was by Commodore Rowan, who, in ascending the Neuse river, found some thirty torpedoes, each containing two hundred pounds of powder. These were arranged like those in Mud river, and they were in like manner discovered and removed before they had done any damage. These incidents in torpedo

history were before the "torpedo bureau" at Richmond had begun to make its efforts felt. The next case on record, the blowing up of the United States iron-clad *Cairo*, made our naval officers begin to think that the new mode of defence was worthy of a good deal more attention than they had before been willing to admit that it deserved. The next case on record is the attempt, which nearly succeeded, to blow up the monitor *Montauk*, February 28, 1863. Fortunately the charge was insufficient to do more than make a small fracture in the bottom, the leak through which was speedily stopped, and the vessel beached.

The Navy Department began to be anxious for the success of the monitors, and applied to Captain Ericsson for some apparatus which would free the channel of Charleston harbor from these submarine mines, and permit the iron-clads to effect an entrance without encountering any more serious obstacle than the fire of the Confederate guns, to which they were impervious.

Ericsson accordingly designed a "channel scraper," which consisted essentially of a torpedo about twenty feet long and ten inches in diameter, holding some seven hundred pounds of powder. This was suspended, about fifteen feet under water, from a heavy wooden raft, which fitted on the bow of a monitor. It was to be pushed ahead, to be exploded by coming in contact with torpedoes or any other obstacle. "The novelty of the invention, a dread of its effects upon the vessels carrying it, as well as upon friendly vessels in the event of a collision, prevented its use, and the attack was finally delivered without it."

The Union fleets escaped further disaster from the submarine foe until July 23, 1863, when the powerful iron-clad *Baron de Kalb* was blown up on the Mississippi river. The report says that as she "was moving slowly along she ran foul of a torpedo, which exploded and sunk her. There was no sign of anything to be seen. While she was going down another exploded under her stern. . . . Many of the crew were bruised by the concussion, but no lives were lost. . . . The usual lookout was kept for torpedoes, but this is some new invention of the enemy."

The next disaster on the record is the exploding of a torpedo nearly under the gunboat *Commodore Burney*, in August, 1863, as she was passing down the James river with General Foster on board. As the *Burney* was running at full speed the explosion took place just astern. She was careened violently, and a great volume of water was thrown on board, washing overboard some twenty of the crew, many of whom were drowned. The vessel was nearly wrecked, and the failure to utterly destroy her was explained by a defect in the electrical apparatus, which prevented the charge from being fired at the proper moment.

A hull now came in the series of disasters to the Union fleet from the submerged monsters of the enemy. No vessel was blown to pieces until April, 1864, when the transport *Maple Leaf* was sent to Davy Jones's locker by a torpedo in the St. John's river. Next in order came the *Eastport*, a powerful iron-clad, one of the vessels of the unfortunate Red river expedition. Her hull was so smashed by the explosion of one of these subaqueous devils that it sank, a worthless wreck. Respect now took the place of the levity with which torpedoes had been treated by naval officers of high rank. Notwithstanding their precautions, one of the most terrible disasters of the war occurred on the 6th of May. The *Commodore Jones*, carrying seven guns and one hundred and twenty-seven men, was passing up the river dragging for torpedoes, when she came over a torpedo exploded by electricity, containing two thousand pounds of powder. "A single stake planted up on the opposite bank served to indicate—by the vessel being in line with his station and the stake—the exact moment when she was within the area of destruction. With the patience of a spider watching for its victim, it is stated that for thirteen months this officer remained waiting for the opportunity to explode this mine with effect." At length the Union fleet advanced, the *Commodore's* vessels being the second in the advance. The *Commodore Jones*, carrying seven guns and one hundred and twenty-seven men, was permitted to pass the mine in safety, the explosion being held to blow up the flagship; but an order having been passed from the deck of the next vessel, and heard by the operator on shore, for the *Commodore Jones* to fall back and drag for torpedo wires, the operator exploded his mine, when in backing down she came directly over it. In an instant the doomed vessel seemed by spectators to be lifted into mid air; then a huge column of water was seen to pass right through her hull. When the noise of the explosion and the foaming water had subsided, nothing was to be seen of this noble vessel but small fragments, split fine enough for kindling wood, floating on the surface.

In August, 1864, the formidable iron-clad *Tecumseh*, belonging to Admiral Farragut's fleets, while attempting to pass the defences in Mobile bay, was destroyed by a torpedo, which exploded directly beneath the vessel, making a large hole in the bottom. She sank so quickly that seventy of the officers and crew went to the bottom with her; in fact but two were rescued.

The next disaster was the blowing up of the large gunboat *Osego*, while attempting to ascend the Roanoke river. She was totally destroyed. The gunboat *Basely* in going to her assistance was blown to fragments by a torpedo exploding under her bottom. On the 15th of January, 1865, the monitor *Patapsco*, while on picket duty in Charleston harbor, was destroyed by a floating torpedo, notwithstanding she had her "torpedo fenders" down, and had a netting stretched around her. The diabolical mine burst near the forward part. "A man in the windlass room saw a flash and heard a sound like that of a shell near him. The lamp was extinguished." In the pitch darkness the rush of water was heard, and down went the ill-fated craft, carrying sixty-two officers and men with her. All this happened in a fraction of the time it takes to relate it. This man by some miracle found himself afloat in the water. What a spectacle was

this—a vessel whose battered armor on sides and turret showed that she had successfully resisted the heaviest guns then used in war, against whose armor the heaviest artillery was of no avail, sunk in an instant by a contrivance which probably did not cost five hundred dollars! A premonition that the days of great navies were passing might well alarm the naval mind. The glories of the quarter deck were fast departing, and the magnificence and pomp of naval display were giving place to the labors of grimy mechanics operating infernal machines. From this time to the close of the war, which was now rapidly approaching, Admiral Dahlgren's flag steamer, the *Harvest Moon*, the double turreted monitors *Milwaukee* and *Osage*, the gunboats *Rodolph*, *Sciota*, *Ida* and *Althea*, were in rapid succession destroyed by torpedoes, killing and wounding many officers and men.

But the terrible war record of the torpedo is not completed. The Confederates, encouraged by their success in the use of torpedoes as means of defence, began to carry the war into Africa by employing it as a means of attack. The contrivance they used for this purpose was what is now known as the "spar" torpedo. These spars were from twenty-five to thirty-five feet in length. They were carried suspended, pivoted over the bows of small cigar-shaped boats, some thirty feet in length, and nearly submerged. The name "David" was given to these boats—an appropriate name, as the comparison is obvious between little David with his sling and the towering giant Goliath clad in armor of brass. The name was generically adopted, and such craft were always afterward called "Davids."

The capture of the iron-clad *Atlanta* by the monitor *Weehawken* was the first evidence that the Confederates had adopted an offensive torpedo. The *Atlanta* had a huge torpedo suspended from an iron outrigger, some forty feet beyond her bow, and it was only the terrible blows she received from the fifteen-inch gun of the *Weehawken*, which caused her surrender before she could get within striking distance, that prevented her from destroying that monitor. This is a lesson that should impress itself on our naval authorities, as it shows the folly of using vessels larger than mere launches for torpedo purposes unless they are proof against the enemy's shot. It points out that either the tiny "Davids" copied from the Confederates—which now form part of every navy—must be employed, or else invulnerable vessels, properly called torpedo carriers, with which to defend roadsteads and harbors from hostile fleets.

The first attempt with one of the "Davids" was an unsuccessful attempt against the iron-clad *New Ironsides*, at anchor off Morris Island, in front of Charleston, on the night of October 5, 1863. The next trial with a "David" was more successful. On the night of February 17, 1864, the *Housatonic*, a splendid sloop of war, carrying a heavy battery, while at anchor on the outside blockade of Charleston, well out to sea, was attacked and sent to the bottom by one of these pigmy devils. In this case the "David" was sunk by the volume of water which came on board from the explosion of her own torpedo. A similar attempt was shortly after made on the United States steamer *Memphis*, in North Edisto river, South Carolina, but the "David" being discovered too soon to safely make the attack, turned about and disappeared. Shortly after this a "David" assailed the frigate *Minnesota*, at anchor at Newport News, nearly in the same position where the *Cumberland* was sunk by the *Merrimac*. Fortunately, owing doubtless to the inadequacy of the charge—which was but fifty-three pounds of powder—the frigate was not sunk, but her hull received such extensive damage that the resources of a navy-yard were required to repair it. The "David" turned about and "escaped without loss, under the fire of heavy guns and musketry" from the *Minnesota*. The last attack made with a "David" by the Confederates was on the 19th of April, 1864, when an attempt was made against the huge frigate *Wabash*, on the blockade, well to seaward, off Charleston harbor. Fortunately the enemy was discovered at considerable distance.

The success of the Confederate "Davids" induced the United States to adopt a similar mode of warfare. This was done by constructing a number of steam launches, fitted with condensing engines, which were nearly noiseless, a necessary feature in order that they might steal unawares upon the foe. These launches were fitted with spar and torpedo almost similar to the apparatus used by the Confederates. It was with one of these United States "Davids" that the gallant Cushing blew up the Confederate iron-clad *Albemarle*, which had long had her own way in the inland waters of the North Carolina coast.

We thus bring to a close the record of the use of the torpedo during our Civil War. And what a record it is! Think of the destruction this infernal machine effected, and bear in mind that its use came to be fairly understood, and some system introduced into its arrangement, only during the last part of the war. During a period when scarcely any vessels were lost, and very few severely damaged by the most powerful guns then employed in actual war, we find this long list of disasters from the use of this new and in the beginning much despised comer in the arena of naval warfare. But it required just such a record as this to arouse naval officers to ask themselves the question, "Is not the day of great navies gone for ever?" If such comparatively rude and improvised torpedoes made use of by the Confederates caused such damage and spread such terror among the Union fleets, what will be the consequence when skilful engineers, encouraged by governments as they never have been before, diligently apply themselves to the perfecting of this terrible weapon? The successes of the Confederates have made the torpedo—which before was looked on with loathing, a name not to be spoken except contemptuously—a recognized factor in modern naval warfare. On all sides we see the greatest activity in improving it.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—On Saturday afternoon, August 25, Sir Henry Halford brought the British team into New York bay, on the Inman steamer *City of Richmond*. A committee of the N. R. A., with many invited guests, steamed down the bay in the tug *Nelson K. Hopkins* as soon as it was announced by telegraph that the steamer was off Sandy Hook. They came up with her at quarantine landing, Staten Island, where the British team was transferred to the tug, and formally welcomed to America by Mr. Stanton, president of the N. R. A.

The reception committee consisted of Capt. W. C. Casey, Mr. N. P. Stanton, Gen. Wylie, Col. Wingate and Capt. Story. Mr. G. S. Schermerhorn and the New Orleans team, consisting of Messrs. Selph, Arms, Eyrych, Renaud, Glynn and Manning, accompanied the party. The American team was represented by Gen. Dakin. The band from Governor's Island was on board, and the passage up the bay was signalized by salutes. The *Hopkins* came home with the British Jack at the bow, the Irish harp at the main, and the American flag over a running deer flag at the stern.

Sir Henry Halford answered for the Britons in a gentlemanly and modest speech, in which he apologized for oratorical deficiencies, and expressed the determination of the team to do its best to take the Centennial Trophy, but made no boasts of its ability to do so.

Arrived at New York, the team was taken to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where several proceeded on a special train to Garden City and Creedmoor to view the land. The team and reserves are eighteen in number, from whom the team will be selected by Sir Henry Halford at the proper time, full power having been given him to that effect. The names of the party are as follows: Sir Henry Halford, captain, and Col. C. Lennox Peel, late Scots Guards, adjutant, of the team; Capt. Bowly, 20th Foot; Lieut. Fenton, 77th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Fenton, Major Waller, Messrs. C. Grant Peterkin, E. Vaughan Thompson, H. Savile Ward Evans, R. S. Greenhill, William Rigby, J. K. Milner, A. Paget Humphry, Vernon K. Armitage, F. Taylor Piggett, Arthur M. Fraser, Wm. Ferguson, and Wm. H. Gilder.

The ladies accompanying the team are Mrs. Fenton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Fenton; Mrs. Vernon Armitage, and Mrs. Humphry.

The personal appearance and past history of the team members is thus briefly sketched:

Sir Henry St. John Halford is about forty-nine, a man of fine physique, with a typical English face, cheery and good natured. He is above medium height but not a noticeably tall man. He has been on the English eight in the Elcho Shield matches seven times, and led the scores twice.

Lieut.-Col. James Fenton, of the 77th, is a medium sized slender man, not 130 lbs. in weight, has been eight times on the English eight, and has twice won the Cambridge Cup at 900, 1,000 and 1,100 yards.

A. P. Humphry is one of the leading military shots with the Snider rifle, a "Queen's Prize man," and only lately a small bore shot. He is very tall, slender, and young looking. He is a volunteer, and a fellow of Cambridge University.

A. S. Evans, only 26 years old, has yet been on the English eight three times. He is a barrister and a Cambridge graduate, of short, slight figure, and fair haired. He came over last year with the Irish team but did not shoot.

F. T. Piggett has also been in the English eight, is a sunbrowned merry-faced Briton, and shoots splendidly. He closes the list of five Englishmen available for the team.

The Scots come next, with Mr. A. Fraser, from Edinburgh, only 25 years old, but a Cambridge doctor of laws and a barrister. He is tall and fair.

Next comes Grant Peterkin, who has shot on the Scotch eight. He is a Cambridge graduate, and has served in India in the 45th Foot. He is 36 years old and by no means new to America, having lived at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, for the last five years. He recently went over to England, and while there shot for a place on the team and won it.

Sergeant W. H. Gilder is an old soldier, twenty-one years in the English army, a man of forty-three, has been fourteen years musketry instructor at Hythe, and is now the regular sergeant-major attached to the 18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. He also teaches rifle shooting at Harrow, the place where Lord Byron was once a schoolboy.

N. K. Ferguson is a short, broad, full-bearded Scot, thirteen times on the Scottish eight, and knows his business.

Lieut. George Fenton was on the Irish team last year, a fine big handsome fellow, and a splendid shot.

E. K. Greenhill, William Rigby and J. K. Milner are all well known in this country, as members of last year's Irish team. Rigby is the "Irish Reliable," and Milner is the only man who ever made a full score of 75 at 1,000 yards in a match.

Colonel C. L. Peel, the adjutant, has been here before. He was quartered in Canada during our Civil War and went down to see the Army of the Potomac. He is the chief executive officer of the British N. R. A., and will make the best possible adjutant.

Capt. Bowly is a short man, of fair hair, 37 years old, and a noted tiger shot in India. He will probably not shoot.

Major Waller, and Messrs. Armitage and Thompson come as assistants and reserve, not hoping to go on the regular team.

Sunday was devoted to rest at Garden City by the team, but on Monday Sir Henry Halford visited the office of the N. R. A. to arrange about practice days, and Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays were at once given them, more being denied on account of the National Guard regiments using the range on the other days.

Tuesday was the first test day, when the English and Americans shot side by side in practice with the New Orleans men on the same line. It was an intensely hot day with a chopping flail wind veering from V. to VII. o'clock—a regular Creedmoor day. We give the scores below, reserving comment for the close, and placing them in order of scores, not of courtesy:

AMERICANS.				
	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Tot.
T. S. Dakin.....	71	68	61	210
C. E. Blydenburgh.....	72	66	69	207
I. L. Allen.....	69	71	67	207
T. Lamb, Jr.....	71	65	70	206
Frank Hyde.....	71	69	66	206
L. Weber.....	73	68	64	205
L. L. Hepburn.....	73	61	67	201
H. S. Jewell.....	68	68	62	198
W. H. Jackson.....	65	65	64	194
L. C. Bruce.....	58	69	66	193

[The total of the best eight, as will be seen, is 1,642 points, an individual average of 207 points or 92 per cent. of the possible score.]

NEW ORLEANS.

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Tot.
Dudley Selph.....	72	68	72	212
J. K. Renaud.....	66	70	60	196
R. G. Eyrych.....	62	67	66	195
William Arms.....	72	67	55	194
Colonel John Glynn, Jr.....	68	65	58	191
E. T. Manning.....	58	53	51	162

[The team score of the best four is 797 points, an average of 199 1-4 or 88 per cent. Mr. Selph made a bull's-eye at 900 yards on the wrong target, or his score would have been 217.]

BRITISH.

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Tot.
J. K. Milner.....	64	68	68	200
F. Taylor Piggett.....	71	65	63	199
Sir Henry Halford.....	66	68	61	195
H. S. W. Evans.....	67	66	61	194
William Rigby.....	66	65	69	190
Lieutenant C. Fenton.....	57	64	68	189
N. K. Ferguson.....	70	60	59	189
B. K. Greenhill.....	61	66	59	186
W. H. Gilder.....	70	61	53	184
Lieut.-Col. J. Fenton.....	55	56	68	179
A. M. Fraser.....	62	51	64	177
C. Grant Peterkin.....	59	46	56	161

[The team score of the best eight was 1,542 points, an average of 192 1-2 points or 85 1-2 per cent. of the possible score.]

At first blush it seems as if the task of the English were hopeless, the Americans having gained such a heavy lead in proficiency, but it must be remembered that the Americans have been in constant practice ever since early in July on their own ground, and have the further advantage which accrues to a team disciplined on the American system, whereby all the members contribute their experience to each shot. The English have not yet organized their team, and their men are fresh from the rolling of a sea voyage, besides which the change from the fresh cool climate of England to the enervating heats of an American summer must have been very trying to all the men. In the face of these difficulties the British team on its first practice is only 6 1-2 per cent. behind the Americans. When the team of the Amateur Rifle Club in 1874 started to practice against the Irish, the average of America was nearly thirty per cent. below that of the Elcho Shield matches, and only three weeks before the first international match Wingate's team was ten per cent. behind the newcomers. We mention these facts to warn our readers against any vain-glorious over confidence on the part of America as to the result of the coming match. When the telegram announcing the proposed British team arrived here, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL predicted that the match of 1877 would be very close and with unprecedentedly high scores. The first practice of the British team confirms this. Low as their score seems beside the g-giant total of the Americans, it is yet fully up to the average of the scores of the Centennial Match of 1876. No team of eight has yet in a match touched 1,600 points or 90 per cent., but this year's practice has placed the American team over that magic line, and the British are coming near it. They have only to pull up their lowest men some fourteen points to pass it, and Sir Henry Halford is just the man to do it.

The first indication he gives of work is to request the N. R. A. to give him more time for practice, the request coming by letter while the first practice was going on. The N. R. A. as in fairness and duty bound, has requested the regiments who would occupy the range next week to give way so far as to permit four targets to be used by the English, and this will in all probability be done. America must win an honorable victory this year, by giving the English every opportunity to make phenomenal scores, the only anxiety of our countrymen being to beat the most phenomenal scores made. Our own team still needs one man to strengthen it, namely, Dudley Selph of New Orleans, and if he is not put on, or at least asked to enter, one stone will be left unturned that may lead to victory. We venture to predict in advance that if the present weather holds, America will win the match with a score better than 200 points per man, while England will also pass that point. If a cold storm of wind and rain comes on, as frequently happens in September, the English chances will be immensely improved. In any event we warn our readers that this will be a close match, with the probabilities in favor of America.

MILITIA REORGANIZATION.—We publish the following letter on a possible reorganization of the N. G. S. N. Y., as the view of an intelligent officer of that force, without committing ourselves to his specific plan, but with the conviction that the principle of reducing the number of divisions is sound and wise. We remark that part of our correspondent's plan, that of six armories of the size he mentions, is at present impracticable on account of the expense. We hope to see further intelligent discussion of the general subject. Our correspondent writes:

As the State National Guard is in a very indifferent state of organization, one division (the 4th) numbering only 266 men, yet having 15 battalion, 10 brigade and 11 division officers—extremely absurd—I propose, in view of these facts, to begin by suggesting radical measures regarding the 1st and 2d Divisions, reserving the other divisions for future consideration.

First then, reduce the 1st Division to two brigades, each with four regiments of infantry, a six-gun battery of artillery, a two-gun Gatling battery, and a good troop of cavalry.

The nine regiments of infantry now in the city could be reduced to eight very readily by consolidating the 11th with the 5th, or the 12th with the 8th; the former suggestion I would adopt as the better one of the two—I. e., least damaging to the service, for the 12th, though small, is a good regiment. The brigades might be reorganized as follows:

First Brigade.—5th, 8th, 22d and 69th regiments of infantry, battery of artillery, Gatling, etc., as above suggested.

Second Brigade.—7th, 9th, 12th and 71st regiments of infantry, with artillery, etc., as in the 1st Brigade.

The 3d Cavalry I would "wipe out" entirely, and from its debris, organize, picking the men, two good squadrons, selecting a dashing cavalry officer for the command of each body. This, it seems to me, would be a vast improvement on the present three brigade system, and give two organizations, complete, strong and well-officered, as Generals Varian and Ward are good soldiers.

The 2d Division, with its three thousand men, should be reorganized into one good brigade and attached to the 1st Division. To effect this the 47th Infantry, and the First Separate Company of Flushing, could be merged into the 13th, the 15th Battalion with the 14th, and the 28th with the 32d, leaving the 23d as it is at present; the two cavalry troops would make one good one, and with Battery B and the Gatling battery, the 3d Brigade would be uniform in strength with the 1st and 2d. This organization would give New York and Brooklyn 8,000 effective men, divided into three brigades, each with an active strength of about 2,650 men. Such a condition of things would be much better than the present, simplifying matters greatly, and giving

the citizens of the two great cities a fine, compact, military force, equal to any and every emergency. The 1st Division would then be:

First Brigade.—5th, 8th, 22d, 69th Infantry, Battery B, Gatling battery, cavalry troop—2,650 men.
Second Brigade.—7th, 9th, 12th, 71st Infantry, Battery K, Gatling battery, cavalry troop—2,750 men.
Third Brigade.—13th, 14th, 23d, 32d Infantry, Battery C (now B, 2d Division), Gatling battery, cavalry troop—2,725 men.

These figures are taken from the strength given as "present" on the abstract of muster and inspection rolls, Adjutant-General's report for 1877, and must necessarily be correct. Next the city of New York should build four, and Brooklyn two, large arsenals or armories, plain, strong, substantial buildings, each capable of holding two full regiments of infantry, quartering the artillery and cavalry on the ground floor, giving the infantry the upper floors. The buildings to be three stories in height, 250x400 feet, located at the most strategic points of the city, and connected with division headquarters by telegraph.

In my next I shall suggest plans for the reorganizations of the other divisions, striving at the same time to do full justice to the Fourth.

FIFTH DIVISION.

REGULARS AND MILITIA.—An old soldier on the plains writes us the following amusing letter from Fort Rice, D. T., Aug. 13, 1877:

DEAR SIR: I would like to say a few words if I may have the liberty to do so. It is about the 8th New York militia. They were sent from New York to Syracuse (my native city), to put down some strikers. When they got there they did not do anything, I believe, but parade around the streets with bouquets in their muskets and putting on a pile of style. Then you say in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that they had to go to Niagara Falls to enjoy themselves, after the fatigue of army life and general service in that city. Poor fellows! It is a pity for them to have to do such hard fatigue, and they soldiers. They ought to be up here carrying corn sacks all day. I wonder, if they called what they did in Syracuse "hard fatigue," what they would think of walking post up here with a head-net on to keep mosquitoes off, and come in to breakfast in the morning and get some fat bacon, bread and coffee. I guess they would want to go to Niagara then. Then after guard mount, come in, take off your belts, have four hours to yourself, and just as like as not go on fatigue in the afternoon after standing twenty-four hours' guard duty. As for sleep, you might as well try to walk post on your head, for if the mosquitoes can't get at you, the bed bugs will. Now, if them fellows had such duty to perform I would not say a word, but they do not, and still they get all the praise, and a regular soldier gets all the kicks. The militia may be good for a show on a parade, but for fighting strikers or rioters they want regulars. You see in this and a few days ago the militia could do nothing at all. The Philadelphia militia got corked up in a round house and sneaked out of a back door. You never see the regulars do that. No sir! When the four companies of the 23d Infantry from the frontier came down, no one opposed them or run them into a round house or any other house. Don't talk militia to me. They are an expense to the Government. If they want soldiers for show let them keep the militia; if they want soldiers for show and fighting also, let them get regulars to do it. Let a regular soldier go in any of the cities in the States and you will see all the citizens stick up their noses, but if a militia soldier goes through the streets it is right the other way. But what are they good for? Own up now. Then the poor fellows can't stand two or three days of Army life but they must cost the Government some more to take them to Niagara for their health. Poor fellows! I pity them. Please don't throw this in your waste box.

H. S.

Remarks.—We print this as a fair sample of what the *vieux grognard* thinks of his brethren of the volunteer forces. No doubt he is unjust, and those of our first class militia regiments who are men of education and refinement will be able to smile at it. As our friend H. S. implies, it does sound absurd to men who are out on hard frontier duty to hear of a tour of duty which they would laugh at, exalted into a heroic light, but on the other hand an old soldier who is working for his living in a chosen profession does not allow for the feelings of a man who serves practically without pay from a sense of honor. Under our present militia system it is hard to blame the men if they fail in their duty, and they deserve far more praise than regulars if they do it well, being only amateurs. At the same time we commend to all our well fed comfortable militia men one or two sentences in the letter of H. S. It is evident that he feels hurt at the way regular soldiers are treated in the cities of the East, and we hope that every honest volunteer soldier who reads these lines will remember this, and do what he can in future to encourage a kindly and fraternal feeling for his regular brethren. With all their ugly outside crust, old soldiers have a soft spot, and we feel certain that if H. S. ever visits the 8th New York he will find that there are some old soldiers there too, who will by kind hospitality make him take back all his grumbling comments.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—The third class practice of this regiment at Creedmoor Aug. 23 was held under Colonel Cavanagh, with 110 men, of whom 80 succeeded in making, at 100 and 150 yards, the scores to pass them into second class. The next test, prone shooting at 300 and 400 yards, reduced the number to 26, able to enter first class, at 200 and 500 yards. The names and scores of the first class are given below as follows: Fitzgibbons, 37; Burke, 34; Johnson, 31; MacDonall, 30; McCarthy, 30; Cox, 29; Purcell, 29; Gleason, 29; Delancy, 28; Dunners, 28; Dinon, 28; Coyle, 27; Fitzgerald, 27; O'Connor, 27; Gool, 27; Dimond, 26; Reddy, 26; McQuentin, 26; Hackett, 26; O'Leary, 25; Butler, 25; McCabe, 25; Daniels, 25; Foley, 25; Frankley, 25; Donovan, 25.

The result of the day's shooting may be regarded as an honor to a modest hard working regiment, which does not seek to develop teams so much as to raise the standard of shooting of the whole command. Major Holland, I. R. P., 3d N. Y. Brigade, and Capt. Carton, regimental I. R. P., are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts, and unless we make a great mistake we expect to see the figure of merit of the 69th very near the top of the list in Colonel Wingate's report this fall.

THIRTEENTH BROOKLYN.—The third class men of this regiment practiced at Creedmoor Aug. 24 under Colonel Austen with very fine results. The number was 218, of whom 140 qualified for second class, not quite so good a percentage as the 69th, but very good. Of this 140 there were 41 able to pass into second class, a better percentage than that of the 69th. The names and scores of the successful ones are: Munro, 41; Geer, 38; Jennings, 38; Moore, 36; Serrene, 35; Hogg, 35; Lyal, 34; Hamilton, 33; Pedroncelli, 32; Kraft, 31; Norwood, 31; Palette, 31; Holland, 31; Handover, 30; Peters, 30; Moore, 30; Brown, 29; Lutke, 29; Carr, 29; McCutcheon, 29; Jones, 28; Beadle, 28; Gwaney, 28; Peabody, 28; Anson, 28; Quick, 28; Smith, 27; Cosgrove, 27; Miller, 27; Dixon, 27; Ryan, 27; Lowery, 27; Barnett, 26; Grey, 26; Dumbleton, 26;

Lockitt, 26; Cummings, 26; Ward, 26; Brown, 25; Cochen, 25; Smiley, 25.

It is evident from this practice that the 13th has received new life since the accession of Colonel Austen, and we hope to see it advance still further. Rifle practice shows work by the unfailing index of a figure of merit, and we expect to see that of the 13th mounting up before winter, even if it is late in the season.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The encampment of the 2d Massachusetts brigade took place during the present week, and was productive of much benefit to the commands included. The brigade consists of the 1st, 5th, 8th and 9th regiments and battalions of infantry, the cavalry battalion consisting of the Boston Lancers and the Roxbury Horse Guards, and Battery A Artillery. The 7th battalion was also attached to the camp. The usual routine of camp duties was observed, the best point being the policing of the camps, the worst, according to the concurrent testimony of several of our correspondents, being the guard duty. Now the encampment is over it is too late to scold the 2d brigade about this, but we hope that Gen. Moore will take warning from it when he puts the 1st into camp. The worst fault of all the militia regiments we ever saw in camp—and we have seen a good many—is the slovenly ignorant ways of its sentries. This point, be it observed, is the first that strikes the attention of a military visitor, and officers of the Regular Army are constantly visiting these militia camps. The sight of an ignorant sentry, while it does not shock a civilian, causes a sentiment of great contempt to enter the mind of an Army officer when he visits a camp, and there is no reason why a militia sentry should not be just as smart as a Regular. Army officers never laugh at the drill of good militia regiments—they have no cause to—but their risibilities are always excited by the sentries. The reason of this difference is that militia officers devote little or no time to the instruction of their men in sentry duty. A single day or evening, the week before an encampment, is the utmost that is ever taken for camp duty, and it is very rare to see so much of a concession to necessity. All this ought to be changed. No captain would think he had any right to expect that his men would understand company drill if he gave them but one lesson a year, and there is no reason why he should expect the same thing in regard to sentry duty. The matter is a simple one, and can only be taught by strict adherence to the tactics and customs of the Regular Service. The best militia sentries are stiff in the wrong place and easy in the wrong direction. They will charge bayonets fiercely on a quiet passenger in broad daylight and compel him to go to an imaginary place called "the gate," while they will permit an officer to pass them unaltered at one time, only to present arms to a drummer-major at another. All this can be changed in one very easy manner. There are officers in the M. V. M. in the higher ranks, fully capable of lecturing on the general subject of guard duty, and willing to do it. No young officer in the M. V. M. ought to be allowed to hold his commission, nor any non-commissioned officer his warrant, unless he has passed an examination on guard duty before a board, or attended such lectures as we have indicated. There is much in sentry duty not written in the tactics but easily learned, and it ought to be taught.

In drill the brigade made a considerable advance during the week, except in the 7th battalion, which all accounts agree in recommending for disbandment. At the same time, with all its faults, it is clear that the Massachusetts militia is slowly but steadily improving, and we hope to see it equal to that of Connecticut in discipline in another year, as it already excels it in numbers.

PENNSYLVANIA.—We give place with great pleasure to the following letter from an officer of the 1st Pennsylvania Infantry in regard to some recent severe remarks in the JOURNAL on Pennsylvania troops in general:

PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1877.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DEAR SIR: The remarks in your issue of August 13, however seemingly true to you, do a little indirect injustice to one regiment, whose reliability has been tested on three several occasions in the past few years, and this with honor to itself. Perhaps no regiment in any other State has been tried so thoroughly, or won a better record within the same period, and in no time or place since its organization in 1861 were those who relied upon it disappointed. Permit me to name its services since the Rebellion.

On the 30th of March, 1874, the 1st regiment, N. G. of Pa., was moved on short notice to Susquehanna Depot, where a dangerous riot threatened the shops and other property of the Erie Railroad. For several days the road had been blocked with trains, all transportation stopped, and the civil authorities made powerless, the mob having disarmed the sheriff's posse; and after five days' service it returned home, opposition having been subdued, trains started, and work resumed, its duty having been accomplished by good conduct and the moral effect which 250 efficient and well-disciplined men produced in a disordered community. In the spring of 1875 a coal riot in Luzerne county, determined and violent, called it to duty again, at the request of the general commanding the 3d Division, and after three weeks of hard service, sometimes in snow and sleet, occupying and controlling a circuit of ten miles or more, it was relieved; a well-conducted tour of duty having again accomplished its object, the restoration of work and complete protection of property against a strong, resolute and dangerous element, without the use of actual force, and without the loss of a dollar's worth of private property. In a communication to the Adjutant-General of the State, dated April 4, 1875, Gen. Osborn, commanding 3d Division, said: "I do know that Col. Benson's command has done more by its conduct to restore confidence among the law-abiding citizens than three times its numbers not under such complete and thorough discipline. In my judgment the removal of the 1st regiment and the substitution of other troops would be unwise, and a manifest injury to the service. I trust it may not be done." And again, during the recent demonstration of riot and disorder in our State, the 1st regiment reported 268 men for duty (out of a roll of 530) in four hours' notice (after dark, and in a most inopportune season), was in contact with a Pittsburgh mob 380 miles from home, in sixteen hours' actual time from forming line in Philadelphia, and drove thirty times its number from the tracks, which it, with the Keystone Battery, held for three hours, the rest of the division (except the Washington Grays, ten men, and Weccaco Legion, eighteen men) being in reserve. It is true the firing was without orders, but the position compelled it, surrounded, almost submerged by a surging, aggressive crowd as they were, and wounded by pistol shots and stones. The regiment was marched to the point where the mob was assembled, amid jeers and insults, markets unloaded, and the order to load was not given until firing had commenced by a company on its right, the colonel commanding awaiting the order to fire, which was not given, and which he had no authority to give, when firing began on the right of the line, in self-defense, for a little longer delay and the ranks would have been disarmed and prisoners. When ordered to the round house, it maintained the honor of its arms during a night well calculated to test its reliability, without food or rest. In the retreat, on the right of the division where the attack was expected, and placed on the left when the attack was actually made, it did all that was ordered or expected to do faithfully and promptly; and from Pittsburgh to Scranton it bore more than its share of hard service and special duty. Now if militiamen, such as these, can be classed among the unreliable, in any sense, would it be possible to give a definition or furnish an illustration of reliable troops? The 1st regiment's response to orders has been always prompt and numerically strong; it has never faltered or failed in any duty, and if it cannot claim reliability, what organization can? We criticize no other troops, in our own or other States, but

simply ask the truth, and perhaps a word of commendation for actual services well performed; for while we recognize these as a voluntary duty, made obligatory by an oath, we do look for approbation from our fellow citizens, and a fair judgment from all military critics. This may be too long for publication, yet with a desire to do simple justice to a command I have been connected with from its formation in 1861, I would courteously ask it, and subscribe myself, very respectfully yours,
J. ROSS CLARK, Lieut.-Col. 1st Regt., N. G. P.

MARYLAND.—The following is a correct summary of the part taken by the 5th Maryland during the late riots:

At 3 P. M. Capt. W. P. Zollinger (commanding the regiment since May 10, when Col. Loney resigned) received orders to hold his command at the armory in readiness to move to Cumberland, where trouble from railway hands was apprehended. At 6:30 P. M. he was ordered to march to Camden Station, and at once proceeded by way of Eutaw, etc. Before leaving the armory twenty rounds of ammunition were served to each man, and reserve ammunition was carried by wagon with the command. Large crowds along the rank in many places cheered the men, and a hostile feeling was manifested until Lombard street was reached. At Pratt street the stones were first thrown, and the crowd was so dense that the regiment, which had previously been marching in column of fours, was formed in company front, halted and fixed bayonets. From this point the attack was continuous and furious, but the regiment moved on steadily, paying no heed to the shower of missiles rained upon it. On Camden street a halt was made for about five minutes, the attack still continuing, the left company (C), under Capt. R. P. Brown, suffering the most. The regiment then moved into the depot and took the train awaiting it. In this attack about forty-two officers and men were wounded, out of a force of about 500.

After the regiment marched into the depot by the Camden street (north end) front the mob rushed by way of Eutaw street (west end) to Barre street and entered the depot, filling the yards and platforms. Co. C, under Capt. Brown, which had not yet entered the cars, was ordered to clear the platform, which was done at the point of the bayonet, the mob retreating into Barre street east of the depot. The mob was here so dense and strong that Co. K, under Capt. Herbert, was directed to reinforce Co. C. The two companies covering the width of Barre street, then under the general direction of Capt. Zollinger, charged the mob and drove them to Sharp street, a distance of nearly two squares, inflicting numerous bayonet wounds, and receiving much damage from stones, iron coupling pins, etc. In this charge some fifteen officers and men were wounded, some very seriously, particularly Lieuts. Spier and Rogers, of Co. C, and Lieut. Sadler, of Co. K. Capt. Zollinger was not permitted to fire, although so seriously attacked, and it is worthy of remark, as an instance of discipline and self-control on the part of the men, that Co. K charged with loaded muskets without firing.

On returning to the depot the balance of the regiment was ordered from the cars, and Capt. Zollinger was directed to hold the depot at all hazards. His command was now, however, much lessened, as forty odd men were in hospital under the care of the surgeons, unable to do duty. All of the depot south of Barre street was in possession of the mob. Capt. Zollinger desired to clear the whole building of rioters, but as the authorities would not permit him to fire upon the rioters he was obliged to retain his old position. The rioters then set fire to the lower part of the depot and burned about 100 feet of it without the regiment being permitted to make any effort to prevent it.

The command was under arms all night without rest, all of Saturday also. During Saturday morning, July 31, the whole depot and grounds were taken possession of by the regiment, which had been reinforced by men reporting for duty, who had been away from home, etc., the day before. Two companies (C and K) were posted at Lee street (south end), one company (F) at Barre and Howard streets (east end), one company (H) at Barre and Eutaw streets (west end), one company (I) at Camden and Eutaw streets (corner), one company (J) at Camden and Howard (northeast corner), and the balance held in reserve.

During Saturday night repeated attacks were made on Co. F by rioters firing pistols, throwing stones, etc., but as soon as the company was brought up to the picket line ready to fire, the rioters ran away. These attacks were continued at intervals until about 1 A. M. Attacks were also made on the companies on Camden street, but rioters here also fell back as soon as the troops prepared to fire.

Early on the morning of Sunday, 22d, the Battalion of Marines arrived and relieved the 5th, which had been on continuous and harassing service without rest during two nights. Further reinforcements of Regular troops arrived during the next two days, and the 5th and Regulars alternated daily in furnishing the guards for the whole garrison. One company (B), under Capt. J. D. Lipcomb, was sent to Mount Clare, and with three companies of the 3d Artillery guarded the depot buildings at that point. On Saturday, July 28, the regiment with Battalion of 3d Artillery marched to Riverside and protected the railroad officials in dispatching the freight trains. The regiment went into camp at Riverside Park, immediately contiguous to the freight round house of the B. and O. R. R. Co., and remained there until Aug. 4, when it was ordered to the Armory, and kept ready for service until Saturday, 11th August. While at Riverside, the regiment was recruited to about 500 men, and during the same period furnished two companies (F and H) as a guard for railroad bridges, Rochester to Monocacy Junction.

The regiment on 13th inst. resumed its regular drills, and by good discipline is endeavoring to render itself ready for any future service it may be called upon to perform.

ILLINOIS.—We are much pleased to insert the following vindication of General Ducat from certain charges made against him during the late riots. It comes from the Mayor of Chicago, and is addressed from the Mayor's Office, Chicago, Aug. 13, to the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*. The letter is as follows: "A statement reflecting upon the character of General A. C. Ducat during the late civil commotion in Chicago, and prominently published in your paper of the 31st of July, ult., has been handed to me to-day. I take my earliest opportunity, after an absence of ten days from the city, to personally write you and refute the charges and insinuations in that article. The conduct of Gen. Ducat in the late riots in this city was that of a brave and conscientious soldier, and in that respect he is entitled to the thanks of the entire law-abiding community and not to censure." We are sincerely glad to be able to publish this. Nothing pains the editor of the JOURNAL so much as a reflection on the character of his constituents, and nothing pleases him more than to be able to contradict one.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

- The 10th Albany has recruited sixty men since the riots.
- The pay to be received for riot duty in Co. K, 7th regiment (and voted to the fund), will amount to about \$650.
- Instead of August 27 the 33d New York will proceed to Creedmoor on September 7.
- Thirty men of the 33d Brooklyn have been tried for absence from duty at Hornellsville.
- The 6th Maryland has disbanded itself by common consent of all its officers resigning.
- Major DUFFY, of the 69th New York, won the Irish-American match last Saturday with a score of 71 per cent.
- The 5th New York has a team at practice at Creedmoor. We hope to see it win some prizes.
- The team of the 8th New York is quietly at work this year, and Capt. Barker expects to astonish the natives.
- On September 10 the Obernier Guards, Co. E, 28th regiment Capt. Chas. M. Hartmann, will picnic at Major Reitzner's Park.
- The 9th New York expects to have a rattling team at Creedmoor at the fall meeting N. R. A.
- The Gatling Battery, of Brooklyn, will have a team at Creedmoor the week after next.
- The teams of the 1st, 4th and 9th New Jersey have been practicing at Creedmoor this week for places on the Jersey team.
- All Connecticut is at Camp Hubbard this week trying the quality of its sentry duty. Next week we shall see

—The third annual reunion of the G. A. R. of New Jersey took place in Jersey City August 30.

—Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, has received permission to clothe his three months' volunteers in U. S. uniform drawn from the U. S.

—The teams of the 12th and 71st New York are hard at work at Creedmoor, the 71st men feeling confident that they will sweep the board this year.

—Eighteen men of the 49th New York have been court-martialed and fined for absence from Buffalo while the regiment was on riot duty.

—The 6th New York Division has seven rifle ranges—Syracuse, Oswego, Ulster, Auburn, Watertown, Binghamton, and Ithaca. This beats all the other divisions together.

—A company of sharpshooters has been formed in the 51st New York, under command of Capt. Nichols, late I. R. P. of this regiment. This is a good move.

—Sham battles are to be fought all over western New York this week, the strikes having given the people a taste for that sort of thing.

—The 30th Pennsylvania has suffered some little hardship in being kept on guard duty at Wilkesbarre, short of clean clothes, and poorly fed. Luckily it has been hot weather.

—Jackson, Lowell, Hubbard and Sheppard are spoken of as the coming team of Massachusetts for the Inter-State Long Range. At a late practice they averaged 85 per cent.

—The 24th, 30th, and 41d Massachusetts have voted to hold reunions and parade on Monument Day, and the survivors of the Confederate prisons have voted to bury all differences in the grave of time.

—Mr. Jos. a bank clerk at Ogdensburg, has made 316 out of 235 at the long range, and clean scores of 75 at 800 and 900 yards respectively. He ought to go on next year's team, if he holds out.

—"Camp Powell" (in Creedmoor), named after Major Wm. J. Powell, of Gen. Dakin's staff, is now occupied by the 38th regiment Minn. Col. Obernier has placed Capt. Wm. Heardt, Jr., in command.

—The cavalry and artillery of the 11th New York Brigade practiced at Creedmoor on Monday. The Gatling battery qualified four men out of fourteen for the Marksman's badge. The cavalry had none who earned the right to wear it.

—The Irish volunteers of America held a reunion last Sunday and made an excursion from New York to Spring Hill Grove up the Hudson. Fearful hot day! but all hands as happy as Irishmen deserve to be.

—Col. Underhill, of the 27th New York, was suddenly prostrated last week by a paralytic stroke while in the Register's Office at White Plains, where he holds the office of deputy register.

—Co. A, 48th Oswego, has announced to Col. Wingate its intention of competing for the Nevada Badge, September 6, at Oswego. Companies who wish to make good scores for this badge ought to follow their example, and shoot in fine weather.

—The New York Irishmen beat the Connecticut Irishmen at Greenwich last Wednesday in a rifle match, off-hand, at 200 yards, teams of six, ten shots; h. p. a. 300. The city men made 200 points, the villagers 132. Connecticut made the best individual score, but the weak ones pulled it down.

—The companies of the 27th New York will occupy Glendrake range for rifle practice during the whole of the present week. The regimental team will be selected next week. Col. Underhill has reduced two sergeants to the ranks for misconduct, but thanks the regiment for its excellent behavior during the riots.

—The 10th Albany regiment represented the Union troops in Monday's sham battle, while Lieut. Benedict Post 5 G. A. R. represented the strikers, who naturally got whipped. The strikers had a masked battery, which was captured in heroic style by Capt. Schindler's heavy dragoons.

—Since Col. John Rueger has assumed command of the 33d New York the regiment has gained in numerical strength. Col. Rueger exhibits considerable interest in rifle practice, and has forbidden the uniform to be worn except under orders. The uniform is frequently disgraced when worn on festive occasions, and when a company wishes to picnic it can participate in the frolics in mufti.

—The Turf, Field and Farm match was won last Saturday by Mr. A. Anderson with a score of 84 per cent. at 200 yards off-hand, against a field of forty-four competitors, among whom were several American team men and others. The average of the best ten men was 83 per cent.

—The 1st separate company, 3d New York Division, from Flushing, L. I., practiced at Creedmoor August 24. Only three out of fourteen went into the first class. If this Flushing company had an energetic captain it ought to take off the rifle honors from Co. A, 48th New York, of Oswego, having the same advantage of a handy range close by its place of formation.

—Gov. Hartranft has received permission from the President and Secretary of War to use the Government machinery in the manufacture of clothing for the two volunteer regiments of militia which he expects to call into the service of the State of Pennsylvania for three months and as much longer as they may be needed to preserve the peace in the coal regions and along the lines of railway.

—JUDGE VAN BRUNT, of the N. Y. Supreme Court, has granted the application of Erastus H. Munsee, one of the owners of the property formerly intended for a parade ground for the 1st N. Y. Division, for the appointment of commissioners to appraise alleged losses to owners of the property in consequence of the repeal in June, 1877, of the law of 1871 for the establishment of such parade ground. The commissioners will be named at an early day.

—In Cos. E and K, 13th Brooklyn, medals for shooting have been offered to the members by Lieuts. Goeler and Geer. The Goeler medal has just been finally won by Sergt. Regan on a score of 64 per cent. at 100, 150, 300 and 400 yards. The Geer medal was won for the first time by Private Lowery with a score of 76 per cent. at 150 yards off-hand. These medals are excellent incentives to good shooting, and reflect great credit on the generous donors.

—The monument to the memory of General Robert L. McCook was unveiled at Cincinnati Aug. 22, in presence of a procession embracing the 9th Ohio Veterans, the 1st Ohio National Guard, Turner civil societies and bands. The monument consists of a granite base bearing a bust of heroic size made of Carrara marble by a resident artist, Leopold Fettweis, Jr. The General commenced his career in the 9th Ohio.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real names and address of writer.

BOWLING GREEN.—No one can become a line officer in the Navy except he is appointed a midshipman and goes through a regular course of instruction at the Naval Academy, except in time of war, when volunteers have, by act of Congress and after examination by a board of officers, been transferred to the regular service.

A. S. writes: Please inform me if the State of New York or any city thereof made any appropriation for the benefit of the officers and crew who were attached to the U. S. steamer *Kearsarge* at the time of her victory over the *Alabama*? ANSWER.—We do not know of any.

C. M. T., Newport, R. I., August 24, asks: What are the positions to be observed in firing at the second and first class targets (Creedmoor), also the relative values of bull's-eye, centre, inner, and outer? ANSWER.—Position: Any without artificial rest with sporting rifles; any with head to target in military matches. Value of shots: Bull's-eye, 5; centre, 4; inner, 3; outer, 2.

Boston.—There is no "medical examining board" in session at present, but it is expected one will be convened in New York

city this fall for the examination of candidates. Persons wishing to go before the board should apply to the Secretary of War for the necessary permission. No person is allowed to appear before the board without proper authority.

H. H. P. Milwaukee.—Q. What is the pay of a cadet in the Revenue Marine? A. Nine hundred dollars on duty, or three-quarters the pay of a third lieutenant. Q. How many are appointed each year? A. Seven or eight usually. Q. When and where do examinations take place? A. Treasury Department. No special time fixed—probably in April or May. Q. Where do they pursue their studies? A. They are first sent to sea on some Revenue Cutter. The course of study is not yet prescribed. The subject is now under consideration. It is not possible to get an appointment as cadet engineer if you are over twenty.

WARD asks: 1. Are boys over 18 years old admitted to the Naval Academy at Annapolis? 2. How many years does it take a boy to go through the school? 3. Should the boy be a graduate from the grammar school? 4. Have appointments to the Marine Corps U. S. Navy as lieutenants been stopped? 5. If a cadet midshipman voluntarily resigns his commission, possibly spending one or two years at the Academy, can he after being out of the service three years be reinstated in any class? ANSWERS.—1. No. 2. Six years. 3. Not necessarily. 4. Yes, till the corps is reduced to seventy-five officers. 5. No.

DESBERTS, August 20, writes: Do you think President Hayes will extend executive clemency to deserters, as did Gen. Grant, and do you not think it would be a good thing, as giving a misguided man a chance to set himself right before the world? I was taken in under the flag when a stripling of 17, in 1868; I am anxious to go in and finish up the uncompleted four years; I was a sickly boy then not able for the work. Is there any way of doing it without taking a court-martial? Answer.—It is impossible to answer this question definitely. It is, of course, possible that the executive clemency may be invoked as was that of Gen. Grant, but nothing has happened to make it probable. To found a general rule of law on the hardships of an individual case is unwise as tending to disorder. Your best way is to give yourself up and trust to the mercy of the court.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WAR WITH THE NEZ PERCÉS.

The following are the latest official despatches:

FORT ELLIS, M. T., Aug. 18, 1877.

General E. D. Townsend, Adjt.-Gen., Washington, D. C.:

This moment have returned from the Yellowstone Park, a hard but most interesting trip, of which I write fully to the Secretary to-morrow. Gen. Gibbon has had a fight with the Nez Percés, which will end all trouble from that quarter in Montana, and I hope Gen. Howard will overhaul them with an adequate force and wipe out the remainder. Gibbon's force was too small. It was all he could raise. One and all acted splendidly. I will go to Helena on Tuesday and inspect Forts Shaw and Benton. From there I will go on to Missoula and Lapwai. For the next two weeks I will be near some telegraph station, and would like to be consulted in any department changes. My party is small. We need no escort and can move rapidly if necessary.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

HELENA, MONT., Aug. 21, 1877.

To the Adjt.-General, Washington, D. C.:

Report my arrival here. Accounts from Indians and Gen. Howard are too confused for me to make anything out. Will ascertain and report at the earliest moment.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

HELENA, MONTANA, Aug. 23.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

Just back from Forts Benton and Shaw, all well. The Indians have got across the Yellowstone below the lake and above the falls, killing two parties of visitors to the Geysers, sparing the ladies. Howard has replenished his stores, and is in pursuit. Other parties watch their issue east of the mountains. I will start west for Missoula the day after to-morrow and continue to Walla Walla, but the garrisons here are so small that I will have little escort. Gibbon should be reinforced, and the 3d Infantry seems most available. If Sheridan applies and the Secretary approves, you may order it to Ogden, Utah, thence to march north to Montana. After this affair is over, Howard will return to Oregon, leaving Gibbon here too weak. I see no signs of danger from the north, but it is apprehended here.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

HQRS DIV. OF THE PACIFIC,)
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22. }

To Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

The following has just been received from General Howard, dated Camp Meadow, Idaho, Aug. 20:

I arrived at this camp yesterday with cavalry and 50 Infantry. Miller, with a foot battalion, will join me to-night. My advance camp was approached this morning before day by over 100 hostiles. They succeeded in stampeding and driving off about 100 animals, of which number one-third were recaptured by the cavalry, who started in pursuit as soon as they could saddle their horses. Major Sanford, 1st Cavalry, struck the party after a pursuit of six miles, and engaged them with lost one bugler killed, one officer, Lieut. Benson, of the 7th Infantry, and six privates wounded. No cavalry horses were lost. He will continue in pursuit via Henry Lake to-morrow.

O. O. HOWARD, Brigadier-General.
McDOWELL, Major-Gen.

CAMP ON SHOT-GUN CREEK, IDAHO, Aug. 22.

To General Crook:

I am operating in your department near Henry Lake. Bainbridge, with scouts, arrived by last night's stage, and will be of material service. The hostiles are just now aiming toward the Crow country.

O. O. HOWARD, Brigadier-General.

HQRS Y. S. COMMAND, July 22, 1877.

Major Jas. S. Brubbin, Comdg Battalion 2d Cavalry:

I send you at once all the force you ask, and in addition, the best steel rifled gun, in my opinion, in this country for Indian service. Major Lazelle has orders to move down to a point near Sentinel Buttes, and will be available to co-operate, furnish supplies, or, if a large force of Indians is found, to join you for any service. Please do all in your power to destroy or drive in that band, and spare neither horseflesh or pains to accomplish the work. When the commands turn west or back, should the Indians retreat toward the headwaters of the Powder River, I wish the grass burned behind you in that whole section of country, and the region of the Little Missouri left unsuitable for Indians or game.

NELSON A. MILES,
Col. 5th Inf., Bvt. Maj.-Gen., U. S. A., Comdg.

FORT ELLIS, M. T., Aug. 27.

Gen. Jno. Gibbon, Helena:

Lieut. Schofield reports that he was on the top of Mount Washburn yesterday. Indians appeared in Geyser Basin on the 24th inst. They struck a Helena and Radersburg party, killing seven men and taking two women and one man prisoners. Just as Schofield left Mount Washburn yesterday the Indians attacked another party, killing nine of them. One escaped. The Indians released Mrs. Cowan, her sister and brother, and they reached Schofield yesterday. The main camp crossed the Yellowstone on the 25th. The warriors went back to fight Gen. Howard, while Bird and Looking Glass remained within the camp. Joseph went with the warriors. They say they are going to Wind River and Camp Brown to get supplies. Schofield thinks they are going to the lower Yellowstone via Clark's Fork. They crossed the river between Mount Washburn and the lakes. Schofield does not say just where. Will send a courier to Sturges.

DANIEL W. BENHAM, Captain 7th Infantry.

Following is the statement of Capt. Bainbridge, commanding Fort Hall: "I left this post at 2 P. M. on the 19th inst. for Gen. Howard's command with an escort of ten soldiers and fifty Bannock Shoshone scouts, authorized by Gen. Sheridan. Reached Gen. Howard's command at 1 A. M. on the morning of the 22d inst., having marched 150 miles. Gen. Howard was directly on the hostiles' trail, one day's march in the rear. I marched with him one day, and left him fifteen miles south of Henry's Lake, which place he intended to reach the same day. The hostiles are badly demoralized. There are not to exceed 200 fighting men of them. Found freighters and ranchmen along the Montana stage road in a very demoralized condition. Freighters who were on the road between Sand Holes and Pleasant Valley at the time the hostiles struck it had left their wagons where they happened to be—in most instances loaded with valuable freight—and taken their stock to a place of safety. In one instance we found two wagons, one loaded with metallic cartridges and the other with powder, but the hostiles had not disturbed them. As soon as we had passed over the road the freighters began moving again. It is believed that the hostiles have disturbed no freight on the road. Gen. Howard was pleased to get Indian scouts, and thinks they will do him good service. Gen. Howard's command is having a severe campaign, but all are in good spirits, hoping to finish the hostiles in a short time."

A Portland press despatch says Capt. Wilkinson, Gen. Howard's aide-de-camp, sends a despatch from Lewiston, dated August 24, which is in substance as follows:

I have just returned from Spokane Falls. General Wheaton's command will be due here on Monday the 27th. Two councils have been held with the Northern Indians, which have been very successful. Inspector Watkins has in his possession a written agreement from all the chiefs that they will go on the reservations designated. The Indians seem peaceably disposed and express kindly feeling toward the whites. It is thought there will be no further occasion for apprehending hostilities from these tribes.

The massacre of sixteen non-combatant Montana citizens by Joseph's band in the National Park has created the greatest excitement throughout Montana. There were two parties of the citizens, one of ten from Helena, the capital, and another of the same number from Radersburg, a village thirty miles south from Helena. The Helena party contained two ladies. They went to the Fire Hole basin in the park by the way of Virginia City, the Madison Valley and Henry Lake, about the 10th of August. They were remonstrated with for thus risking an encounter with Joseph's hostiles, but would not believe that there was danger of the Indians passing that way. They went in wagons as far as the Great Geysers in Fire Hole basin, and were supplied with saddle horses to make the remaining tour of the park by the bridle trails. Mount Washburn is the highest mountain peak within the park, and the commandant of Fort Ellis had for several days kept an officer and two men on its summit as a look-out to give warning to the military in case Joseph made his appearance by the park route. This officer, Lieut. Schofield, gave the first tidings of the massacre of the tourists, having witnessed the event through his glass, a distance of several miles. Mr. Frank Carpenter, of the Helena party, has since reached the little park settlement at Gardiner's River, Hot Springs, and confirmed the report. The Indians spared Carpenter and his two sisters at the entreaty of the women, but shot down all the other members of the party, who made no resistance. Carpenter and the two women immediately fled northward toward the Hot Springs, falling in on the way with Lieut. Schofield, who was compelled to retire from Mount Washburn. Among the slain are several business men of Helena. F. J. Pfister, of Helena, is, so far as known, the only survivor of his party of ten. He escaped by running through a densely wooded ravine that led to the rear of Mount Washburn. The Indians seemed mainly intent on getting the horses and provisions of the whites. Immediately after these massacres Joseph forded the Yellowstone River twenty miles below Yellowstone Lake, and placed the squaws and children in camp, while he with his warriors returned to the west side of the river into the park limits to give battle to Howard's force, which was approaching from the west through the park. It is hoped that Gen. Miles will be able to head off the Indians.

The Boise Stateman says: "Those who censure Gen. Howard for not pursuing Joseph more promptly seem to forget that it requires time to provision a pursuing force and arrange the means of transportation. The pursuit had to be made through the Bitter Root Mountains, over a trail which was only practicable for horsemen and pack trains. The pack

trains had to be provided after the pursuit was determined upon; besides this step could not be decided upon until there was a force sufficient to leave in possession of the ground for the protection of the settlements, as it was not known or believed by any one that the hostiles had all left that part of the country. Something has been said about the slow movements of Col. Green's command, when it is patent to everybody who knows anything of the circumstances, that those troops were making rapid marches with as little delay as possible. The troops were hastened forward as fast as they arrived here, Col. Green remaining here, as the circumstances compelled him, until all the troops had reached this point. Nothing is more certain than that there was no delay that could have been avoided. The only fault was in not sooner deciding upon the necessity for the concentration of troops in Idaho, and this was simply a fault of judgment. Joseph went upon the Lola fork trail because he knew that Gen. Howard was not in a condition to pursue him. The only way that he could have been prevented from taking the trail would have been to station a sufficient force in advance of him, and this force was wanting. The great mistake was made at the beginning, when Joseph was allowed time to make his preparations for war while nothing was done to anticipate him; and for this Gen. Howard was to blame in obeying the pious souls who had charge of him at the time, and who thought they had charge of the Indians. Since the war commenced we have seen nothing which showed a want of energy and activity on the part of Gen. Howard, or a failure to do anything which could reasonably be expected."

WENDELL PHILLIPS PLEADS FOR SITTING BULL.

Boston, U. S. A., August 23, 1877.

To Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada:

SIR: You will, I know, pardon the intrusion—if you deem it one—of my calling your attention to the grave bearing of the United States Government's claim, or request, that you surrender the Indian chief, Sitting Bull. It has been England's pride for centuries that her borders were ever a shelter for the victims of political misrule; that while she surrendered ordinary criminals she never gave up the defeated parties in a civil war or any like struggle. I need not tell you the long story of our Government's cruel injustice toward the Indian and gross misrule in all pertaining to him. Were this man a citizen, one of thousands who had rebelled against such injustice, and sought shelter in his defeat, England would never surrender him. But the Indian is not a citizen or a simple subject, since we make treaties with him, asking his surrender of his land, instead of taking it by any claim of eminent domain, and leave him under an irregular tribal government, independent of our civil law; we make war on him, and we conclude peace with him. Such a party, whatever his offence, cannot be treated like an ordinary criminal and reckoned within the purview of international treaties on such subjects. To surrender him is to surrender one in arms not against his own acknowledged Government, but one in arms against a Government which, in a large degree, shuts him out from the limits of its civil polity; a Government which he disavows and repudiates, and which, you know, will do him no justice. All our history attests this. Canada's success with the Indians, since the proclamation of George II. in 1740, grows from the method she then adopted of making the Indian a full citizen and melting him into the common mass. Our failure is because we have always put force in the place of law, and shutting the Indian out from the shelter of law have treated him like an alien and an outlaw. In such circumstances we have no right to ask England's help to subdue him. Her granting it would be disloyalty to all her traditions, and a confession that she had ceased to be what poet, orator, and statesman have so long claimed for her—the refuge of the wronged. I am speaking only of an insignificant race and a quarter million of people. But the principle touches the most sacred and honorable of England's traditions. Could the case be brought to the notice of the English people and fully understood, as it would be in the blaze of a month's discussion by your journals, I am sure no power on earth would ever drag the Indian chief from the shelter of English law. Every reason which made England refuse to give up the fugitive slave exists in the Indian's case, and there are some considerations which makes his claim to protection even stronger than the negro's was. I beseech you, sir, let not the first time that England's magnanimity in this way fails be in the case of this friendly and hunted race, meted out and trodden down alike by the greed and the neglect of a powerful and grasping people. Respectfully yours,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

The following despatches have been received at the War Department:

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 24.

To Gen. Townsend, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

The following despatch has been received from Gen. Ord. I am of the opinion that the conversation reported in it is entitled to little importance. The reply of the Governor of Texas to Gen. Ord's despatch will be transmitted when received.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Aug. 24.

To Gen. Townsend, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

The following has been received from Capt. Brown: Gen. Benavides handed me yesterday the following message to be transmitted to you. Col. Gomez, commanding at Camargo, to-day communicates the following telegram:

In an interview I had with the commanding officer of the State volunteers who have arrived at Rio Grande City, he informed me that he had received orders from the Governor of Texas to pursue and arrest criminals wherever they may be found, even though it be on Mexican soil, in case they are not promptly delivered up by the authorities. I have answered him, I have orders to pursue and arrest all persons who may commit depredations on United States territory and afterwards take refuge upon Mexican soil; that relative to delivering them up I shall confine myself strictly to the orders I received from headquarters. I also notify headquarters that there are at present organizing in Texas, according to the statement of said commander, 25,000 volunteers for the campaign against Mexico. Escobedo, his sons and Sammo are still in Davis. I beg, General, to call your attention to the aforesaid assertions of the commanding officer of the State volunteers in his conversation with Col. Gomez.

GEN. BENAVIDES.

I telegraphed at once to Gov. Hubbard your letter, with Capt. Hall's. My advice do not agree with the latter's. My orders prohibit the crossing of the trails after any sort of raiders where there are Mexican troops to arrest or pursue such. Benavides telegraphs that Hall proposes to cross at Camargo, and says he is authorized by orders from you to pursue and arrest all

criminals, wherever they may be found, even on Mexican soil. If this is so, and he crosses, unless my orders are changed, he will cross without aid from Regulars. Hall also, according to my advice, stated to Col. Gomez that there are 25,000 volunteers organized in Texas for a campaign against Mexico. Such talk, if reported correctly, is likely to stop efforts on the part of the Mexican authorities to capture and return the rescued prisoners under the extradition treaty.

ORD, Brigadier General.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Aug. 27.

The following has just been received from Fort Brown: Saw Generals Benevides and Canales. They assure me everything is being done by them to arrest the remaining raiders and prisoners. Of the four now arrested two come under the extradition treaty and are ready to be delivered. (One raider and one prisoner.) They know the whereabouts of the rest except the two Texans and the unknown. Owing to the great animosity existing between the Texan and Mexican citizens, it is difficult to inspire them with zeal in the apprehension. Gen. Benevides has dismissed two captains of local troops for want of zeal; the unlawful interference of our citizens only impedes efforts of the authorities. Judge Russell, United States extradition agent, is here. The Mexican agent is in Matamoros.

E. O. C. ORD, Brig.-Gen., commanding.

FRENCH CAVALRY AT SEDAN.—James H. Hayne writes to the London *Athenaeum*, of July 28, that he has received from Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, the letter which follows, concerning a description of the defeat of a cavalry regiment by infantry skirmishers, which Col. Denison, in his History of Cavalry, reports the general as having given:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
CHICAGO, JUNE 23, 1877.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: Yours of the 16th inst. is just at hand. Lieut.-Col. Denison's statement, as quoted by you, in reference to the charge of the French cavalry at Sedan, above and near the village of Flowing, is, in the main, correct. I was watching the advance of the German troops through a field-glass, and saw the whole affair distinctly. The facts are as follows: The German infantry, after passing through the village of Flowing, moved up a steep ascent, with a skirmish line in advance. Upon reaching the brow of the hill the skirmishers came upon a sort of plateau, and were at once discovered by the French cavalry, a small brigade of which, say from 1,200 to 1,300 strong, was in the immediate vicinity. The line had advanced but a short distance upon the plateau when they were met by the cavalry, which charged them. As the cavalry came down upon them, they were broken into small knots or detachments of men, of somewhat unequal size, the cavalry having ridden completely through the line; but meanwhile the little groups of infantry kept up a galling fire upon the troopers by turning to their rear, and constantly firing upon them as they broke back around their flanks, and back through the groups of skirmishers toward the direction from which they had come. No sooner had the cavalry fallen back than the skirmish line reformed, and was rapidly strengthened by some of the soldiers of the main body, who, as soon as they reached the plateau, saw at once the perilous condition of their comrades, and ran forward to their assistance. In the meantime the cavalry, which had retired beyond range, promptly rallied, and reforming with scarcely a moment's delay, again advanced to the charge. Once more the skirmishers received them with a volley, and adopted precisely the same tactics which they seem to have been forced to at first. Again the cavalry broke through the line, but practically accomplished nothing, for the Germans poured in a withering fire from their small knots or detachments, until the cavalry once more retired around the flanks, having lost large numbers of men and horses.

During the time occupied by this second attack the leading files of the main body of the Germans, which had naturally become somewhat broken while moving up the rough ground of the heights, came out upon the plateau, and hurried forward with great speed to the skirmish line, which now, from constant accession, had become very strong—in fact, almost a line of battle. Once more the cavalry rallied, and, having reformed for the third time, gallantly came down at a charge; but their valor was of no avail, for the Germans met them with such a terrible and destructive fire that they badly cut up the leading files, and completely broke and scattered the French squadrons, who this time utterly failed to break the line, and were fearfully punished. With scarcely any delay, the German line advanced, and pushed on to their objective point.

This action was plainly seen by many officers who were looking at the battle, my aide, Gen. J. W. Forsyth, being among them.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-General U. S. Army.

The *Naval and Military Gazette* thinks that "since the day when French soldiers, in mocking admiration, asked the English ones, 'why don't you come into Badajoz?' no such fighting, no such useless valor has been displayed in Europe as was to be witnessed in the immediate neighborhood of Plevna. If Badajoz had been defended by Turkish valor instead of French, we may be excused for indulging in the belief that the defence would also have succumbed."

The London *Times* in its comments on "Admiral de Horsey and the *Huascar*," read that officer a lesson on his somewhat exaggerated idea of the functions of a British admiral. For a Peruvian iron-clad to desert meant no more than a hostile speech in our House of Commons; and the government and the opposition alike regarded the matter as a harmless element in their domestic disputes. It is inconvenient to peaceful men of business that the Peruvians should conduct their Constitutional struggles on the high seas instead of within their Parliamentary assemblies. But it does not follow that it is the function of the British fleet to repress this kind of political warfare. It is desirable in all cases for an admiral to be quite sure that an attack has been made on British property and interests before interposing by force in their behalf. But it is especially incumbent on commanders on the Pacific Coast to abstain as far as possible from attempting to decide which is the government and which the "revolution," or, as we should call it, the insurrection, in a South American State. The people do not seem to know very well themselves, and it is the height of rashness for a stranger to attempt to determine. According to the latest accounts, it would seem that Admiral de Horsey has contributed a good deal towards appeasing the "revolution," and that the two parties have made up their quarrels in order to join in a common attack against the British.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE manoeuvres of the French army will commence this year on August 29, and will terminate on September 8.

THE English Royal Horse Artillery are about to lay aside their busbies in favor of the new military head-dress—the helmet.

THE eighth volume of the "Military Correspondence of Napoleon I.," just published in Paris, embraces the Moscow period.

THE Italian government has lately endeavored to purchase horses on a considerable scale, but has found great difficulty in the way of obtaining the animals required.

THE French army has lately been officially reminded that in future no captain of infantry will be recommended for promotion to a superior grade who cannot command manoeuvres from horseback.

ACCORDING to late advices the Russians are actively engaged in forming an arsenal at Vladivostok, a settlement recently established on the Manchurian shore of the Sea of Japan.

AN order has been issued by the Duke of Cambridge, directing that in future all soldiers are to be classified under one or other of the following heads: Church of England, Presbyterians, other Protestants not included in the foregoing, and Roman Catholics.

THE Japanese government have built, at their own expense, and by Japanese operatives, a war balloon. It has been tried successfully at Tokio, and will be sent to the southern army, which is directed against rebels. It is of thick silk, magnificently made, and will be inflated with pure hydrogen.

EXPERIMENTS with an apparatus for fishing up torpedoes were recently made in the Mersey, near Eastham. Two peculiarly shaped shots, connected by a line of hooks, were fired from two mortars, to which the shots were attached by lines, thus forming a drag, with which dummy torpedoes were brought up.

THE subject of a confederation of the five States of Central America is again prominently before the public, with President Barrios of Guatemala as leader. Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras have already declared in favor of confederation. Nicaragua and Costa Rica are yet to be heard from. It is considered unlikely that they will assent to the scheme.

CASH payments are no longer made to the Russian army contractors, and many are ruined in consequence. The authorities issue bonds in payment of the stores supplied, but no time is fixed for their redemption. Similar bonds issued during the Crimean war were not redeemed for fifteen years.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Army and Navy Gazette* writes as follows: England's militia force on the 1st of January, 1876, was 103,095, and January 31st, 1877, 104,879, viz., England, 67,228; Scotland, 10,598; Ireland, 25,269. During the year 10,652 deserted and 7,275 joined the Line and Royal Marines.

The special correspondent at the seat of war of the *North German Gazette* attributes a considerable portion of the success achieved by the Turks in defensive warfare to the superiority of the Martini-Henry (Peabody) rifle with which they are armed to the old-fashioned Kruka rifle of the Russians. Both in range and precision the Martini-Henry has proved far superior to the Russian firearm, and the correspondent says that the Russians have hard work in making head against it.

THE vessels of the English navy are at present distributed as follows: In the Mediterranean, 28 vessels (six of which are ironclads) with 204 guns; West Indies and North America, 18 vessels, 172 guns; East Indies, 11 vessels, 104 guns; China, 24 vessels, 164 guns; Pacific Ocean, 8 vessels, 76 guns; Australia, 9 vessels, 39 guns; Channel squadron, 8 vessels, 105 guns; at Home, 58 vessels, 603 guns; on particular service, 4 vessels, 18 guns; troop ships, 12 vessels, 37 guns.

In spite of ardent professions of neutrality, there is little doubt that Germany has given, in many ways, material assistance to Russia in the prosecution of the war. The fortresses of the Baltic have been rearmed with guns manufactured by Krupp for the German government. Subscriptions for the Russian wounded still continue to be made in all the German cities, and the ambulance trains despatched to the scene of war are doing good work.

THE London *Times* reports that a Greek, known to be a Russian agent, has given 10,000 Chassepots and 2,000,000 cartridges to the National Defence Committee. Two German officers will be invited to take direction of the Army, but no movement will occur until the Russians have advanced successfully. The recent shocking massacre of the Greek population of Kavarna has wonderfully stimulated Hellenic combativeness. Servia has just contracted a loan for 60,000,000fr., which can mean nothing but war. The Roumanians are already at it.

THE question between Germany and Nicaragua, growing out of the attack made on Mr. Eisenstark, German Consul at Leon, in his private character, has assumed serious proportions. Germany's ultimatum, in which demands are made for an indemnity of \$30,000 and that the German flag be saluted, reads more like a declaration of war than anything else. It states that if the demand is not complied with immediately on its receipt, a German squadron will be sent to Nicaraguan waters and an imperial army will march to Leon and enforce its demand. The matter is now before the Governments of the United States and England.

E. S. MITTLER and SOHN, of Berlin, have published the third volume of their annual register of the changes and progress in military science which is pre-

pared by Colonel H. v. Sobell. The volume besides giving data on the equipment and general standing of the European armies and other statistics of great value contains a short account of the wars and engagements which have occurred during the year, and a very full necrology. Both publisher and compiler deserve great credit for this work.

HOBART PASHA has at last obtained a command. A squadron of picked vessels has been placed under his orders, consisting of one ironclad frigate, two armored corvettes, and a despatch-boat, fitted for the use of the "spar torpedo." The ships of this squadron, though few in number, were specially selected by the admiral as vessels of great speed and considerable power. The corvettes are plated with 9-inch iron, and carry four 300-pounder 12-ton guns. The *Atha Jerfk* has two 250-pounder 9-ton guns on revolving platforms on deck, *en barbette*, and six guns of the same size in 8-inch armor-plated batteries on her main deck. She is also protected right round the water-line with 7-inch armor. These three vessels can attain a speed of 13 knots. The despatch-boat, one of the Sultan's yachts, has great speed, and is fitted with torpedoes. His flagship is the *Asari Teyfik*, with eight 12-ton guns.

A PRIVATE letter from the Turkish headquarters, of which extracts are published in the *Cologne Gazette* of July 26, contains some very interesting details concerning recent operations collected from Turkish officers. At the time of the crossing of the Russians from Simniza to Sistova, there was stationed at the latter place only one (1) battalion, with six light field guns. Four hours further down stream were six battalions under Achmet Hamdi Pasha. The Russians commenced crossing forty minutes after midnight, and in such a manner that they effectually cut off the Sistova battalion from the six others lower down. The outposts distributed along the Danube were probably massacred by Bulgarian spies hid close by them, for not one of them raised the alarm. As soon as the first Cossacks had secured a footing on the right bank, they commenced pulling out the telegraph poles and cutting the wires; the infantry at the same time placing two guns in position in the direction of Achmet Hamdi's forces. At dawn already 10,000 Russians had landed, and at four o'clock the conflict commenced with the Turkish battalions, which attacked twice, and were twice repulsed. They lost a lieutenant-colonel, six captains, eleven lieutenants, and about 1,000 men. The isolated battalion in Sistova was deceived by a *ruse*. In the grey dawn of morning a battalion of troops wearing the fez was approaching Sistova. The Turks there were under the impression that it was a battalion of Achmet Hamdi, and called out, "Don't fire; we are battalion Ada Bazar Taburu." The disguised Russians approached to within a hundred paces, and then commenced a fearful fire upon the too trustful enemy, decimating them. The writer also reports much of Bulgarian spies, without whom it would have been impossible for the Russians to overcome so many obstacles comparatively easily. In the arsenal of Rustchuk itself, four Bulgarians, disguised as sailors, were taken, and a telegraph has been discovered in the house of a Bulgarian destined to forward information to Girgevo. Although Rustchuk is only a heap of ruins, forty guns, for several hours daily, pour a storm of shells over it, mostly aimed at the powder magazines. The Cossacks on the south side of the Balkans are reputed to give no quarter, least of all to Englishmen.

GIRARD HOUSE.—By authority of Mr. McKibbin, of the Girard House, Philadelphia, we announce that the price of transient board has been reduced to \$3.00 per day.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

WEAVER—HOLMES.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, 1877, by the Rev. A. Toomer Porter, D.D., in Charleston, S. C., Lieut. E. M. WEAVER, Jr., 3d Artillery, U. S. A., to LEIZA S. HOLMES, daughter of Professor F. S. Holmes, of Charleston, S. C. No cards.

BIRTHS.

WASSON.—At San Antonio, Texas, Wednesday, Aug. 1, MARY BINGHAM, wife of Major Jas. R. Wasson, Paymaster U. S. A., of a son.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

BRODIE.—July 31, 1877, KARE H. M. L. BRODIE, daughter of Lieut. A. O. Brodie, U. S. A., aged three months.

CLEM.—At Clermont, Franklin Co., Pa., August 12, WILLIAM HENRY FRESCH, son of Anita R. and Lieut. J. L. Clem, U. S. A., aged nine months.

NORTHRUP.—By drowning, HUBERT O. NORTHRUP, late Cadet of the U. S. M. A., in the 21st year of his age.

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